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United States Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service

Circular Series
FHORT 1-88
January 1988

Horticultural Products Review

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) were $260 million in November, 1987, only slightly higher than the value of exports for the same month in 1986. While export volumes of many products were above last year's level, low unit values kept the total value down. The commodities with the largest value increases were beer and wine both up over 50 percent. The value of orange and grape shipments were down more than 20 percent. Two commodities with record 1987 crops in the United States, apples and almonds, were caught in the squeeze of declining prices. The quantities shipped of both products were up over 50 percent, however, the value of apple exports increased by only 12 percent while the almond value was actually down 6 percent. Still the value of exports for the first two months of the 1987/88 fiscal year were up 14 percent over last fiscal year, led by exports to the European Community which were up 45 percent.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--The Government of Mexico has announced sweeping import tariff reductions, effective December 16, 1987. With the reductions, most fruits, vegetables and treenuts can be imported into Mexico with duties ranging from 5 to 20 percent ad valorem. The tariff reductions are part of a plan to reduce inflationary pressures in Mexico. See the statistics section for a list of the reductions. In addition, for the period November 1, 1987 - October 31, 1988, fresh apples, pears, and grapes will be the only horticultural products requiring import permits. For all other products the Mexican market is freely accessible.

--The Government of Mexico issued a list of commodity categories requiring export permits effective from November 1, 1987 to October 31, 1988. The following items require an export permit and attract a 1-percent ad valorem export tariff: eggplant, squash, cucumbers, tomatoes, sweet peppers, mangos, cantaloupe, and watermelon.

--Australia adopted new regulations for the export of fresh fruit and vegetables effective September 1, 1987. The new regulations are designed to facilitate accurate descriptions of consignments and prescribe methods of treatment, packaging and transport to ensure that fresh produce comply with the expectations and requirements of importers. Australia's exports of fresh fruit and vegetables have long suffered from the lack of agreed-upon and appropriate standards and product descriptions. Despite these problems they are currently experiencing rapid growth, up from $277 million in 1985/86 to $411 million in 1986/87.

At present there are standards detailed for grapes, carrots, cauliflowers, cabbages, lettuces, onions, plums, mangoes, blueberries, and other fresh fruit and vegetables not specified in a particular schedule. Standards are currently being finalized for cherries, potatoes, custard apples, apples, citrus, avocados, kiwifruit, tomatoes, celery, pears, apricots, and peaches/nectarines.

--Taiwan instituted new Chinese language labeling requirements on January 1, 1988. All packaged imported products currently subject to import inspection must bear Chinese-language product descriptions on labels or have labels ready at the port of entry. The descriptions must include product name, ingredients, net weight or volume, food additives, manufacturer's name and address, manufacturing date, and shelf-life duration or expiration date.

If the imported products do not bear the required Chinese-language labels at the port of entry, importers must submit samples of the proposed Chinese-language descriptions to the Bureau of Commodity Inspection and Quarantine for approval prior to the release of the shipment. The Department of Health will then monitor whether the products have been labeled with Chinese language descriptions before release to market.

--President Reagan banned the import of all goods from Iran, effective October 29, 1987. The Executive Order was made to ensure that United States imports of Iranian goods and services will not contribute financial support to Iran's policies of terrorism and aggressive actions against non-belligerent shipping in the region.

The United States imported $2.1 million in horticultural products from Iran during fiscal year 1987, down dramatically from $33.3 million in 1986. Pistachios have historically accounted for over 90 percent of these imports; however, the 300-percent duty placed on pistachios in August, 1986 severely restricted imports of this product. Over 50 percent of the 1987 imports were dates.

--President Reagan suspended preferential treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) on imports from Chile for all articles currently eligible for such treatment. The suspension, effective on February 28, 1988, was put in place because of Chile's failure to take steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights, as specified in the Trade Act granting GSP. Preferential treatment under GSP provides duty-free entry to specified goods from all qualifying developing countries. With the suspension, all products from Chile will face normal tariff levels.

In fiscal year 1987, 38 different horticultural products were imported from Chile under GSP with a total value of $11.2 million. This was only four percent of the $265.4 million in total horticultural product imports from Chile. The most prominent GSP products were miscellaneous dried vegetables, garlic, melons, strawberries, and dried apples.

UNITED STATES HORTICULTURAL PRODUCT IMPORTS FROM CHILE
UNDER GSP STATUS FISCAL YEARS 1986-87 1/
(Dollars)

Description	TSUS #	Tariff 2/	1986	1987
Cabbage,FR,CH,FZ	135.30	$0.0055	0	93,497
Garlic,FR,CH,FZ	136.30	$0.0075	1,027,334	949,169
Pepprs-NSPF,FR,CH,FZ	137.1020	$0.0250	3,454	183,073
Veg-NEC,DR	140.56	13.0%	3,320,253	4,396,341
Bns,Prep/Pres,Ex Soy	141.20	$0.0150	0	213,350
O. Veg in Brine	141.7760	12.0%	14,594	75,989
Mushrms,Air/Sun DR	144.14	$0.013+4%	315,097	378,926
Apples,DR	146.12	$0.0075	955,931	711,783
Rasberries,FZ	146.74	7.0%	492,910	562,449
Strwbrys,FZ,N/O 40oz	146.7625	14.0%	26,556	117,214
Strwbrys,FZ,OV 40oz	146.7630	14.0%	323,352	749,001
Berries O.,FZ	146.6780	14.0%	311,188	180,237
Cantlop,FR 12/1-3/31	148.12	35.0%	82,844	255,384
Cantlop,FR NES	148.17	35.0%	10,309	100,966
Melons,FR 12/1-5/31	148.30	8.5%	1,482,925	876,133
Melon, Prep/Pres	148.35	17.5%	16,828	67,127
Fruits NES,FR	149.50	3.4%	451,988	631,548
Fru Ju,N Mx,Nov 1% A	165.55	$0.0300	175,991	91,984
Yeast Ex,DR,Brewers	437.47	10.0%	97,177	297,953
Other Items W/ Value Less Than $50,000:			411,944	253,325
Total Value			9,520,675	11,185,449

1/ Years ending September 30, 1986 & 1987. 2/ Tariff Values: Percentages are of ad valorem value, dollar figures are per pound except juices which are per gallon, single strength basis.

Citrus and Products

--Brazilian orange production for the 1987 season in the State of Sao Paulo now is forecast at 220 million boxes (40.8 kilos), 10 million less than the previous FAS forecast released November, 1987 and 20 million boxes less than early season expectations. The downward revision is attributed largely to the dry conditions that prevailed during July-October 1987. Precipitation arriving in November-December ended the drought crisis, but juice yields were still adversely affected. The lower box count will result in a decline in processing volume to 185 million boxes.

Total Brazilian exports of orange juice during the 1987 marketing season (July 1987-June 1988) are projected at 730,000 tons. Export shipments July-December reportedly exceeded 400,000 tons. According to official Brazilian trade data, FCOJ exports during July-October reached 301,000 tons, with shipments to the United States and Canada totaling nearly 161,000 tons and an additional 120,000 tons sent to Western Europe. While the Brazilian reference price currently is set at $1,645 per ton, fob port of exit, actual sales prices as of the third week in January range between $2,000-$2,050 per ton.

BRAZIL: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FCOJ
(1,000 metric Tons, 65 Degrees Brix)

ITEM	1986	1987
Begin. Stocks	202	61
Production		
Sao Paulo	593	700
Other States	17	15
Total	610	715
Domes. Consump.	20	17
Exports		
Sao Paulo	714	715
Other States	17	15
Total	731	730
Ending Stocks	61	29

--Mexican imports of essential lemon and lime oil no longer require import permits issued by the Mexican Government. The import duty rate for these oils continues at 25 percent ad valorem. U.S. exports of lemon oil to Mexico during calendar 1986 totalled $180,000.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--Fresh prunes or sugar plums have made a big hit in Taiwan, after being introduced by accident in 1986 when two refrigerated containers worth were mistakenly shipped instead of the regular plum varieties usually imported by Taiwan. The small, sweet, purple plums were marketed as a high-priced luxury fruit and were snapped up by consumers. In 1987 10 importers jumped on the bandwagon, with an estimated 80,000 cartons brought in by October 1987. Importers were, however, unable to obtain sufficient quantities from California, which may open up the market to Washington State, as well as

Israel and Australia. Consumer interest was assisted in opening the plum market in Taiwan by Government actions which included lowering the tariff from 65 to 35 percent. The prospects look good for further growth, as long as the Taiwan Government maintains its trade liberalizing policies, something which is currently open to debate.

--The Government of New Zealand has allowed the Apple and Pear Board to retain complete control of the domestic and overseas marketing of apples and pears. The decision was based on a review of the Board carried out for the New Zealand Treasury Department by a private consulting firm. The Board operates as a cooperative with all apples and pears which meet a minimum standard being purchased by the Board with grower payments made on an average of profits from both domestic and export sales. Growers are required to sell all of their product to the board which maintains complete control of the domestic market as the sole pear and apple importer. The only apples allowed into New Zealand, for phytosanitary reasons, are from North America, while pears are allowed in from North America as well as Europe with certain restrictions.

Dried Fruit & Treenuts

--Australia's import tariffs on pistachios increased on January 1, 1988, as a result of that country's adoption of the Harmonized System. The duty on raw pistachios rose from zero to 2 percent. The duty on roasted pistachios increased from 2 percent to 10 percent for imports from developed countries and to 5 percent from developing countries. This increase was a result of an "averaging" exercise wherein all items in the same tariff chapter were adjusted to the 10 percent level.

Other Processed Fruit

--Prospects are mixed for the production of deciduous fruit for processing in the Southern Hemisphere. Pear production is forecast down from the 1986/87 season. Australia and Argentina face reduced deliveries while South Africa's production is up slightly. Production for processing of peaches and nectarines, on the other hand, should be better than last year. Australia, Chile, and South Africa will produce at about the same levels as in 1986/87, but Argentina's production is projected to increase by half.

Vegetables

--Canadian potato producers will receive up to Canadian dollars 17.1 million in federal assistance under the Agricultural Stabilization Act for losses incurred as a result of the large crop in 1985. Stabilization assistance will be provided for 1985 potatoes at a level of C$14.40 per ton, guaranteeing producers 80 percent of the previous five-year average price. Assistance is limited to all table potatoes and those processing potatoes not sold on processing contracts. (C$1.28 = US$1.00, January 1988)

--Production of tomatoes for processing in Taiwan was down in 1987 and a further decline is forecast for 1988. Canned tomato production is forecast at 6,400 metric tons, down 15% from the previous year. Production of tomato

paste will also decline, but less severely. Factors leading to decreasing production for processing revolve around decreased exports due to a weaker U.S. dollar, shortages of farm labor, and a substantial shift in acreage to other crops.

--Processing tomato output in major producing countries increased slightly in 1987. Production is 200,000 tons less than the earlier FAS forecast (July, 1987), but is still slightly greater than in 1986. For the second year in a row each of the processing-tomato-producing countries in the EC failed to reach the level of deliveries allowed under the EC quota system. Even Spain, which increased deliveries to processors in 1987 over 1986, did not meet its quota. This trend indicates that the world market for tomato products is even smaller than the EC quota system allows (the EC introduced the quota system, limiting the amount of product which could receive EC subsidies, in the 1985/86 marketing year in an effort to control oversupply of tomato products).

Reduced carryover stocks and a decrease in production have caused a decrease in the world supply of tomato paste. Decreased production is due to the upheaval caused by conditions of oversupply and low prices in the first half of the 1980's, inclement weather causing crop losses in 1987, and a strong U.S. dollar which has made it more difficult to sell in the lucrative U.S. market. World supply of canned tomatoes increased slightly in 1987/88. Production decreased in Greece and Taiwan, but increased in France, Italy and Spain. Overall supply was dampened by low stocks.

SELECTED COUNTRIES: PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country	1985	1986	1987
United States	6,511	6,707	6,892
Canada	492	475	480
Mexico	250	300	383
France	392	250	235
Greece	1,650 1/	1,149 2/	1,150 3/
Italy	3,785 4/	3,240 5/	3,150 6/
Portugal	716	545	430
Spain	819	618	761
Taiwan	362	384	278
Turkey	1,100	700	800
Israel	257	186	175
Total Reporting Countries	16,334	14,554	14,734

1/ Includes about 250,000 tons not delivered to processors. 2/ Includes 200,000 tons withdrawn from the market and 200,000 tons not delivered to processors. 3/ Includes 30,000 tons withdrawn from the market and 250,000 tons not delivered to processors. 4/ Includes 800,000 tons withdrawn from the market. 5/ Includes 500,000 tons withdrawn from the market. 6/ Includes 400,000 tons withdrawn from the market.

Complete production, supply, and distribution data for processed tomato products are provided in the statistical section.

SINGAPORE TOASTS U.S. WINES

Introduction

There is potential for expanding U.S. wine sales to Singapore. Singapore has a well established hotel and restaurant trade serving tourists, expatriates, and local Asians; the second highest per capita income level in Southeast Asia ($6,720 in 1986- IMF); and a very open attitude toward trying new products.

Presently U.S. wine exports to Singapore are low, 289,531 liters valued at $533,054 in 1986. Furthermore, they fell over 40 percent in volume and almost 60 percent in value in the first 10 months of 1987. So far the United States holds only a small share of the Singapore market; however, present conditions are favorable for expanding this share.

Market Segments

Singapore's population may be broken down into various segments, each with its own preferences for wine. Traditionally, wine promotions have been aimed at the expatriate and other western consumers. This segment is limited, however, and more potential lies in increasing consumption by the local population which is comprised of 76 percent Chinese, 15 percent Malay, 6 percent Indian, and approximately 3 percent of other ethnic backgrounds. The most promising category for increasing wine consumption is among the Chinese, since this group does not have religious prohibitions against the drinking of alcohol.

The younger Chinese may be divided into three groups: 1. those who drink little or no alcohol, 2. those who drink beer or small amounts of low-priced, fruity, sweet wines (such as Riesling) but are not very experimental, and 3. those who are willing to experiment and try drier, less sweet wines. A major component of this latter group is comprised of the many Chinese who have studied abroad.

Older Chinese include traditional Chinese, businessmen, and professionals. The traditional may drink herbal wines for medicinal purposes, whiskey, and brandy, but not grape table wines. Among the older generation of businessmen and professionals, whiskey, brandy and some expensive European wines are preferred. Few in this category choose U.S. wines. The segment offering the most potential for increased sales of U.S. wines is the young experimenter group.

White wine is preferred by both Singaporean and Western consumers since it is perceived as a lighter drink, which is appreciated in the hot climate and as an accompaniment to a diet rich in fish. Approximately 70 percent of sales are white wine.

Distribution

Wine entering the port in Singapore may immediately enter normal market channels or may be stored in bonded warehouses by an importer. Duties are not paid until the stored wine is released from the warehouse and enters the Singapore market. Some of the wine which is not sold in Singapore may be

re-exported, in which case it is reflected in export data. Imported wine is also sold in duty-free shops, used to supply ships or airlines, and re-exported to Indonesia, where data are not recorded. Singapore import duties are not paid on wine moving in these channels and the amounts are reflected in the residual.

SINGAPORE: DISTRIBUTION OF WINE
(1,000 LITERS)

YEAR	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
STILL WINE 1/					
IMPORTS	1,972	2,209	2,383	1,843	1,787
DUTY PAID RELEASE 2/	1,143	1,264	1,249	1,045	1,005
EXPORTS	367	400	369	308	269
RESIDUAL 3/	462	545	765	490	513
SPARKLING WINE					
IMPORTS	320	262	277	277	343
DUTY PAID RELEASES 2/	76	86	102	76	86
EXPORTS	67	50	56	52	50
RESIDUAL 3/	177	126	119	149	207

1/ Ninety percent of still wine consists of wine with alcohol content less than or equal to 13 percent, the rest is wine of between 13 and 21 percent alcohol content. 2/ Duty paid releases are those stocks of wine which enter normal market channels in Singapore, therefore pay import duties. Duty paid releases approximate wine consumption in Singapore. 3/ Some of the residual stocks may be carried over and sold in subsequent years and would be represented as duty paid releases in following years.
SOURCE: Singapore Trade Statistics

Still wine imports peaked in 1984, and declined in the following two years due largely to a general recession in the Singapore economy. Sparkling wine imports have been increasing since 1985. Unsold stocks, included in the residual, have built up in bonded warehouses and could pose a problem in the future, especially since duty-paid releases have been declining since 1984.

All wine is imported in bottles, or plastic lined cardboard containers since there are no facilities for blending and bottling bulk wine in Singapore. The most common bottle size is the standard 750 ml bottle, although larger 1-, 1.5-, and 2-liter bottles are available. Cardboard containers holding 2-5 liters of blended wine are popular in retail outlets and inexpensive restaurants.

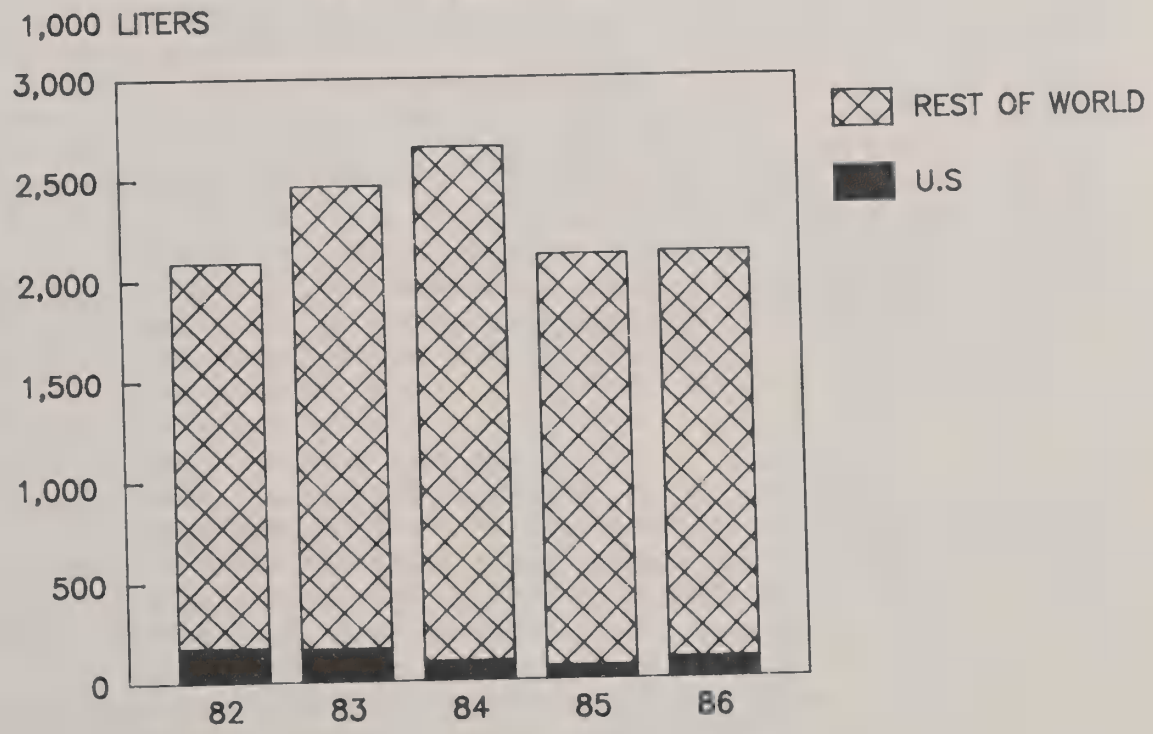
Most wine is imported into Singapore by large importers, who handle a wide selection of food and beverages. These large importers are generally members of a larger conglomerate firm with diverse interests which allocates only a small percentage of its budget to U.S. wines. Each of the 6 or 7 major wine and spirit importers tends to purchase from only one major U.S. winery. Smaller importers are also present and may carry a more varied line of both U.S. and other wines.

U.S. Wines

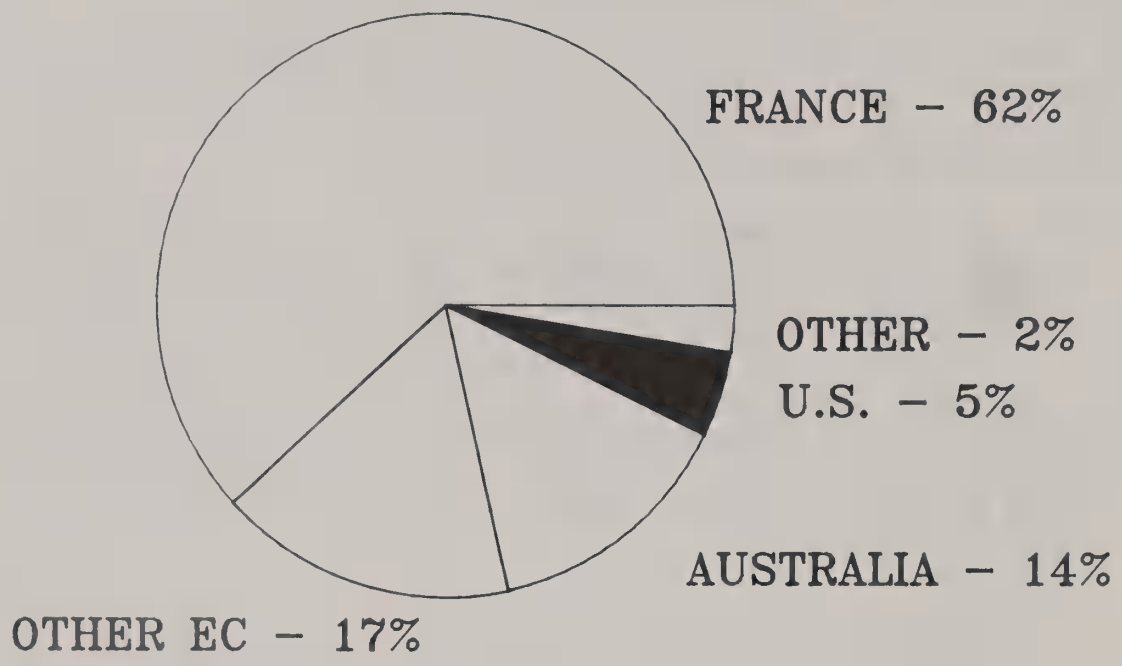
U.S. wines are sold in supermarkets, small retail shops, hotels, and restaurants. Most hotels, restaurants, and small retail shops are supplied by one major importer and therefore are limited to their line of wines. Since many of the largest importers carry only one brand of U.S. wines, this is a limiting factor in expanding U.S. wine sales. The largest U.S. wineries are most widely represented, with only a few of the smaller wineries participating in the market. When questioned, several major importers said they sell the majority of their U.S. wines to supermarkets, since hotel and restaurant listings often are monopolized by European wines.

The U.S. share of Singapore wine imports dropped drastically from 6.7 percent of the total in 1983 to 3.6 percent in 1984. A shift in the distributor of Gallo wine, which comprises at least 50 percent of all imports from the United States, very likely contributed to this remarkable drop. In addition, high carryover of U.S. wines from the previous year could have slowed imports in 1984. In 1985, U.S. share of total imports hit a 5-year low point at 3.5 percent of the total, recovering slightly to 4.7 percent in 1986. Singapore's imports for the first 8 months of 1987 show only a slight increase in the U.S. share to 5 percent of the total volume.

U.S. SHARE OF TOTAL SINGAPORE WINE IMPORTS BY VOLUME



SINGAPORE WINE IMPORTS IN 1986
MARKET SHARE IN VOLUME



Competition

Competition for the small wine consuming population is fierce. France has traditionally had the lion's share of the Singapore wine market, increasing from 53 percent by volume in 1982 to 62 percent in 1986. The majority of the wine from France is still wine with less than 13-percent alcohol content; however, 1986 marks the first year that France has entered the fortified wine market in Singapore. Although France is well known for and ships many premium wines, a greater proportion of its exports to Singapore are blended table wine. Over 80 percent of Singapore's sparkling wine imports are from France. French wine is readily available in both retail outlets and in hotel/restaurants.

Other EC countries such as Italy and West Germany compete directly with the United States in both retail and hotel/restaurant trade since approximately half of the imports from these and other EC countries go into each of these two market channels. Imports from Italy are mostly still wine with low alcohol content and low prices. The cost of producing wine in Italy is lower than in France or Germany. In addition, an EC subsidy scheme offers refunds amounting to 22 cents per liter at 12 percent alcohol for table wine shipped to Singapore and other non-EC countries, helping to keep European wine prices low. Germany exports both unfortified still wine and sparkling wine. Spain and Portugal export fortified wines such as Sherry and Madeira.

Australia has emerged as a major wine supplier, although the quality of this wine is questioned by some connoisseurs. Australia has been relatively successful in establishing a niche in the supermarket trade. Promotional efforts have been geared toward the lower-price, blended wines packaged in plastic lined cardboard containers of 2-5 liters called casks. This product sold very well until the most recent tariff increases made it too expensive to purchase wine in such large quantities. Few of the international hotels or restaurants carry more than one or two selections of Australian wines which are sold in traditional 750 ml. bottles. One of the largest wine importers sells 80 percent of its Australian wine to supermarkets. Australian cask wines are sold to fast food restaurants and do well in beach resort areas. Several importers interviewed felt that the quality of Australian wine has improved considerably.

SINGAPORE WINE IMPORTS BY TYPE
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1986
(Volume in liters, Value in Singapore dollars) 1/

STILL WINE (13-21%)			STILL WINE (< 13%)			SPARKLING WINE		
	VOLUME	VALUE		VOLUME	VALUE		VOLUME	VALUE
SPAIN	49,389	353,000	FRANCE	1,013,616	7,372,000	FRANCE	285,399	4,848,000
PORT.	35,592	366,000	AUST.	286,355	747,000	U.S.	19,326	106,000
FRANCE	17,075	283,000	ITALY	97,262	365,000	AUST.	9,623	72,000
U.S.	-	-	U.S.	82,137	488,000	SPAIN	9,090	60,000
OTHER	26,554	234,000	FRG	89,290	601,000	FRG	9,276	95,000
			OTHER	89,537	538,000	OTHER	10,036	87,000
TOTAL	128,610	1,236,000	TOTAL	1,658,197	10,111,000	TOTAL	342,750	5,268,000

1/ Exchange Rate for 1986: US$1.00 = S$2.17 NOTE: "< " means less than, FRG = West Germany
SOURCE: Singapore Trade Statistics

Regulation of Trade/Trade Barriers

There is no limit placed on the number of import licenses granted by the Singapore government for the importation of wine. Wine to be imported must be tested by the Scientific Services Department to determine alcohol content and the presence of additives. The Environmental Public Health Act determines the tolerance levels for additives in wine. Wine for sale in Singapore must list chemical additives, as well as volume in metric units, country of origin, and alcohol content.

Several major barriers have hindered U.S. wine sales to Singapore. Although Singapore is a duty-free port for most items, import tariffs exist on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, sugar, gasoline, and rubber. Tariffs on wine traditionally have been high. On March 4, 1987, import duties on alcoholic beverages were raised dramatically to provide Government revenue. These higher tariffs have made it difficult for all wine exporters; however, the United States has been particularly affected since 80-85 percent of all U.S. wine exports to Singapore fall in the category of wine with less than 13-percent alcohol content, which has experienced the the highest percentage increase in tariff.

The tariff on wine coolers doubled with this increase, making wine coolers non-competitive with alternative beverages such as beer or soft drinks. Wine coolers might have provided a good introduction to U.S. wine for inexperienced wine drinkers but high tariffs make this an expensive choice for first-time consumers.

Singapore Tariffs on Alcoholic Beverages
(US$ per liter)

Tariff Schedule	Before 3/87	After 3/87	Percent Change
Still Wine, 13-21 percent alc.	$3.41	$3.86	+11
Still Wine, less than 13 percent	$2.05	$3.86	+88
Sparkling Wine	$5.32	$5.91	+11
Wine Coolers	$1.24	$1.70	+37
Beer	$1.23	$1.64	+33

Exchange Rate: S$2.17 = US$1.00 SOURCE: Singapore Customs Department

The second major factor obstructing U.S. wine sales lies in the structure of the market itself. The major importers in Singapore are European, often descendants of the British trading companies, and have been importing European wines for many years. These importers have long, established relationships with European governments, wine industry organizations, and wineries (mainly French) and are inclined to spend most of their efforts in promotion of these European wines. These importers are reluctant to expand their product mix to include more U.S. wines.

U.S. wine sales are somewhat limited by the use of exclusive agent contracts by some of the largest wineries in California. Use of this type of contract has not been documented although it was discussed by many importers. It is not known how many U.S. wineries use this type of arrangement. Some importers may use this simply as an excuse to avoid expanding their line of U.S. wines.

A lack of product awareness is another major inhibiting factor to increased U.S. wine sales in Singapore. Some of the major California wineries are conducting their own promotional campaigns; however, neither food and beverage managers of hotels and restaurants nor consumers know much about U.S. wines. The Wine Institute, through the Targeted Export Assistance program sponsored by FAS, has attempted to increase awareness of U.S. wines through promotional efforts. Point-of-purchase display material, media advertising, wine tastings, and representation at food and beverage shows are ways in which the Wine Institute encourages consumption of U.S. wine.

Wine promoters in Singapore are faced with several practical problems. The local population does not associate the drinking of wine with meals, and few Chinese people drink alcohol in the home. In addition, a lack of information concerning wine and wine drinking leads many to believe that price is an indicator of quality and, therefore, will choose high-priced French wines over moderate-priced U.S. wines, regardless of quality.

Price

U.S. still wines imported in Singapore have a lower unit value than European wines, except for those from Italy. Unit values are low for U.S. and Australian wines because of the large amount of non-varietal jug wine imported. French still wines have the highest unit value, yet are the most widely demanded, due to brand recognition, abundance of varietal wines, and "snob appeal". Unit values of sparkling wines, including champagne, show that French sparkling wines command a much higher price than those of any other country. Data for the first 8 months of 1987 show the effects of a dramatic rise in the price of French champagne. U.S. sparkling wine has the lowest unit value indicating an abundance of non-champagne-type sparkling wines as well as low priced-champagnes.

Although unit values of U.S. wines are low by comparison to European wines, U.S. wines are perceived by some as having a high price but a low quality. The prevalence of non-varietal U.S. table wines in Singapore has created an image that all U.S. wine is low-to-medium quality. Many consumers are more willing to purchase a known European wine at a high price than purchase an unknown American wine at a low-to-medium price.

SINGAPORE WINE IMPORTS: UNIT VALUES
(Singapore dollars per liter) 1/

STILL WINE (13-21 % ALC)		STILL WINE (< 13 %ALC)		SPARKLING WINE	
YEAR: 1986					
SPAIN	7.15	FRANCE	7.27	FRANCE	16.99
PORTUGAL	10.28	AUST	2.61	U.S.	5.48
FRANCE	16.57	ITALY	3.75	AUST	7.48
U.S.	-	U.S.	5.94	FRG	10.24
OTHER	8.81	FRG	6.73	OTHER	7.69
		OTHER	6.01		
AVERAGE	9.61	AVERAGE	6.10	AVERAGE	15.37
JAN-AUG 1987					
FRANCE	7.38	FRANCE	8.57	FRANCE	24.28
AUST	2.90	AUST	2.39	U.S.	5.61
SPAIN	7.46	ITALY	4.27	ITALY	6.25
U.S.	-	U.S.	4.86	AUST	5.65
OTHER	10.82	OTHER	15.69	OTHER	9.94
AVERAGE	7.21	AVERAGE	6.57	AVERAGE	20.36

NOTE: "<" Indicates less than
1/ Exchange rates: 1986 - S$2.17 = US$1.00
1987,(First 3 quarters)- S$2.12 = US$1.00
SOURCE: Singapore Trade Statistics

Margins

Duties and margins are added to the unit price of imported wines to determine the price the consumer will face. In addition to the high import duties, both the wholesale and the retail margins add 16-18 percent each for sale in a supermarket or small retail outlet. The mark-up for hotel or restaurant sale is much higher.

SINGAPORE WINE IMPORTS: TARIFFS AND MARGINS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(Singapore dollars per liter)

COUNTRY	WINE TYPE	UNIT VALUE 1/	TARIFF	MARGINS 2/	RETAIL PRICE
FRANCE	STILL	8.57	8.18	5.36	22.11
	SPARKLING	24.28	12.53	11.78	48.59
AUSTRALIA	STILL	2.39	8.18	3.38	13.95
	SPARKLING	5.65	12.53	5.82	24.00
U.S.A.	STILL	4.86	8.18	4.17	17.21
	SPARKLING	5.61	12.53	5.80	23.94

1/ Unit values are for the first 8 months of 1987. 2/ Margins are based on 16 percent for both wholesale and retail for a total of 32 percent of the landed, duty paid price. SOURCE: Singapore Trade Statistics

Future Possibilities

Several bright spots exist for the future of U.S. wine exports to Singapore and to other points in the Pacific Rim. More women, who previously consumed minimal amounts of alcoholic beverages, are entering the work force, as they have in Japan, and are acquiring the disposable income needed to purchase wine. It is more socially acceptable for Singaporean women to drink wine than to drink beer or spirits which are considered male drinks.

The emergence of U.S. brokers and wine importers in Singapore representing California wineries suggests that more effort will be spent laying the groundwork to promote and sell U.S. wines. In addition, the California Wine Institute is working toward recognition and acceptance of U.S. wines in all local market channels. California wines are already on the list in selected international hotels which previously sold only European wines, and are found on the shelves in most supermarkets. Singapore imports from the United States in the first 8 months of 1987 have attained 79,000 liters, 5 percent of the total imports.

Singapore is the focal point for Southeast Asian trade. The thriving entrepot trade, for which Singapore is noted, provides potential for re-exports of U.S. wines to countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei and Thailand. The increasing number of international hotels and resorts in these countries offer natural outlets for U.S. wines, once their reputations are established.

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APPLE JUICE TRADE GROWING STRONG

Exports of concentrated apple juice (CAJ) from major trading countries should continue to grow in the 1987/88 marketing year with traditional leaders West Germany, Austria, and Argentina leading the way. Exports of CAJ from selected major trading countries reporting to FAS are expected to reach 194,000 metric tons in the 1987/88 marketing year 1/, up about 4 percent from last season. While U.S imports are expected to drop slightly, the United States is expected to remain the world's largest importer of CAJ.

The U.S. trade deficit (exports minus imports) for apples and apple products is expected to shrink by about 18 percent in 1987/88. After growing steadily from 1982 to 1987. U.S. imports of CAJ should drop about 6 percent in 1988 due mainly to this year's record domestic apple crop. Meanwhile, fresh apple exports are expected to rise significantly (see December, 1987 Horticultural Products Review). This means imports should make up less than 60 percent of total estimated CAJ availability in the United States during 1987/88, compared to 66 percent last season.

The Federal Republic of Germany was the largest exporter of CAJ from reporting countries during the 1986/87 season as well as the leading supplier to the U.S. market. Despite a large drop in apple production this season, Germany is expected to remain the largest CAJ exporter, however, U.S. imports from Germany for the first quarter of 1987/88 are down from last season. In 1986/87, the United States imported 41,500 tons of CAJ from West Germany, accounting for nearly 25 percent of total U.S. CAJ imports. West German prominence as an exporter stems not only from its role as a major producer of CAJ but also from reprocessing apple juice originating in other countries. Nearly all of the CAJ Germany exported to the United States last year was imported from a third country, further processed, and re-exported. In 1986, 66 percent of West Germany's CAJ imports came from Poland and Italy. The high level of imports during 1987 signaled West Germany's intention to maintain CAJ exports at historic levels despite the short German apple crop. Other major markets for West German CAJ include the European Community and other West European countries.

The second leading U.S. supplier last season was Austria, another major processor and re-exporter of CAJ. The United States imported 26,800 tons of CAJ from Austria in 1986/87, or nearly 16 percent of the total import market, compared to 16,000 tons and 10 percent of the market in 1985/86. Though apple production is down slightly in Austria, its processing capabilities should allow it to maintain a leading role in CAJ trade for 1987/88. For the first quarter of 1987/88, U.S. imports from Austria are up 13 percent over the same period last year. Austrian processors import apples from neighboring countries to cover shortfalls in domestic production.

1/ The July-June, Northern Hemisphere marketing year. Data from Southern Hemisphere countries (Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, and South Africa) are adjusted in order to make comparisons.

UNITED STATES CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, & DISTRIBUTION
(1,000 Metric Tons @ 70/71 Degrees Brix)

YEAR (Jul-Jun)	APPLES PROCESSED 1/	EST. CAJ PRODUCTION 2/	CAJ IMPORTS	EST. CAJ SUPPLY	IMPORTS AS % OF SUPPLY
1983/84	899.70	110.00	106.00	216.00	49.00
1984/85	855.62	104.60	152.80	257.40	59.40
1985/86	835.34	102.20	162.00	264.20	61.30
1986/87	695.40	85.07	170.40	255.47	66.70
1987/88	966.20	118.00	160.00	278.00	59.40

1/ Includes apples processed into juice/cider only, as reported by the NASS, USDA. 2/ 1 MT CAJ at 70/71 degrees brix = 7.31 MT fresh apples.

UNITED STATES: APPLE/APPLE PRODUCT SUPPLY
(1,000 Metric Ton Fresh Equivalent)

YEAR (Jul-Jun)	U.S. APPLE PRODUCTION	IMPORTS FRESH	IMPORTS JUICE	IMPORTS OTHER 1/	TOTAL SUPPLY
1983/84	3,800	104	774	14	4,692
1984/85	3,780	104	1,116	22	5,022
1985/86	3,594	146	1,183	24	4,947
1986/87	3,598	155	1,245	18	4,996
1987/88	4,511	140	1,170	18	5,839

UNITED STATES: APPLE/APPLE PRODUCT UTILIZATION
(1,000 Metric Ton Fresh Equivalent)

YEAR (Jul-Jun)	EXPORTS FRESH	EXPORTS PROCESS 1/	CONSUMP FRESH	CONSUMP PROCESS	TOTAL UTILIZATION
1983/84	222	11	1,987	2,472	4,692
1984/85	210	10	2,123	2,679	5,022
1985/86	153	5	1,941	2,848	4,947
1986/87	168	11	2,052	2,765	4,996
1987/88	270	16	2,200	3,363	5,839

1/ Includes dried, preserved, and other forms of processed apple products. 1 MT dried apples = 8 MT fresh apples.

UNITED STATES TRADE: APPLE/APPLE PRODUCTS 1/
(1,000 Metric Tons Fresh Equivalent 2/)

YEAR (Jul-Jun)	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS
1983/84	892.0	233.7	658.3
1984/85	1241.0	223.8	1017.2
1985/86	1353.0	172.8	1180.2
1986/87	1418.0	180.3	1237.7
1987/88	1328.0	282.0	1046.0

1/ Includes juice/cider, dried, and other forms of processed apple products as reported by the NASS. 2/ 1 MT CAJ at 70/71 degrees brix = 7.31 MT fresh apples.

Note: All 1987/88 data are forecast.

U.S. IMPORTS OF CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE
(METRIC TONS @ 70/71 DEGREES BRIX) 1/

ORIGIN	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 2/
GERMANY	25,588	25,425	36,335	36,326	41,465
AUSTRIA (FRG)	7,553	10,200	17,449	16,084	26,753
ARGENTINA	27,893	26,469	37,759	33,910	26,148
BELG.-LUX.	235	272	160	7,514	18,266
HUNGARY	770	2,089	4,479	4,063	9,415
CHILE	1,514	3,095	4,396	5,571	8,131
NETHERLANDS	6,688	6,814	12,562	13,676	6,909
ITALY	301	112	1,229	6,059	6,809
SPAIN	6,035	9,219	12,128	13,221	5,826
CANADA	1,154	1,886	1,346	1,994	3,017
TURKEY	981	2,208	1,723	1,405	2,775
FRANCE	5,566	307	2,178	2,387	2,688
SO. AFRICA	7,545	8,237	10,923	9,697	2,582
NEW ZEALAND	680	1,941	606	1,602	2,217
PORTUGAL	1,083	2,312	1,590	2,421	2,047
AUSTRALIA	84	218	737	2,006	1,650
YUGOSLAVIA	1,418	1,713	1,070	628	1,112
MEXICO	738	912	791	503	661
BRAZIL	179	514	85	410	540
POLAND	0	94	0	0	322
SWITZERLAND	4,352	309	2,742	223	307
UNITED KINGDOM	33	131	94	221	286
DENMARK	576	225	197	349	107
CHINA (PRC)	0	0	91	287	99
INDIA	266	153	341	37	22
ISRAEL	857	1,186	1,170	680	0
OTHER	37	19	670	769	293
TOTAL	102,126	106,060	152,851	162,043	170,447

1/ U.S. Census Bureau data on apple juice are given in single strength equivalent (SSE). Data have been converted into metric tons of CAJ by multiplying thousands of SSE liters by 0.193. 2/ July-June markt. year.

At its current pace, Argentina could move from its third place ranking last season to become the leading U.S. supplier of CAJ in 1987/88. U.S. CAJ imports from Argentina for the first quarter of the marketing year are running 60 percent ahead of last year's. At this rate, imports would total close to 42,000 tons. Argentina accounted for 15 percent of U.S. CAJ imports in 1986/87 down from 21 percent the previous season. Apple production in Argentina dropped slightly in 1987 and fewer apples are expected to processed. As a result, Argentina's CAJ exports are expected to total 42,000 tons in 1987/88, down from 48,000 tons last season.

Yugoslavia is an example of a country that exports a majority of its apple juice for further processing in Austria and West Germany. Of the 7,300 tons of CAJ exported in 1986/87, over 75 percent went to those two countries. Of the 13,500 tons of CAJ exports in 1985/86, only 628 tons were shipped directly to the United States. After last season's significant drop, Yugoslav exports are expected to reach 15,000 tons in 1987/88.

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CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE, PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION
IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons @ 70/71 Degrees Brix)

Country/ Year 2/	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Domestic Consump.	Exports	Ending Stocks	Total Distrib
Argentina								
1985/86	1,223	27,000	0	28,223	3,546	22,623	2,054	28,223
1986/87	2,054	52,000	0	54,054	4,000	48,000	2,054	54,054
1987/88	2,054	47,000	0	49,054	4,500	42,000	2,554	49,054
Australia								
1985/86	0	10,200	3,300	13,500	13,500	0	0	13,500
1986/87	0	14,875	3,300	18,175	18,175	0	0	18,175
1987/88	0	12,042	3,300	15,342	15,342	0	0	15,342
Chile								
1985/86	0	7,700	0	7,700	100	7,600	0	7,700
1986/87	0	9,100	0	9,100	100	9,000	0	9,100
1987/88	0	10,400	0	10,400	100	10,300	0	10,400
West Germany								
1985/86	34,286	30,000	78,168	142,454	60,027	62,426	20,000	142,454
1986/87	20,000	56,143	116,334	192,477	66,059	69,275	57,143	192,477
1987/88	57,143	27,143	92,857	177,143	68,571	68,571	40,000	177,143
Italy								
1985/86	5,370	35,800	3,590	44,760	1,500	42,000	1,260	44,760
1986/87	1,260	32,260	4,000	37,520	1,700	35,000	820	37,520
1987/88	820	34,000	4,000	38,820	1,800	35,000	2,020	38,820
New Zealand								
1985/86	0	9,848	0	9,848	5,700	4,148	0	9,848
1986/87	0	12,503	0	12,503	5,793	6,710	0	12,503
1987/88	0	13,609	0	13,609	6,184	7,425	0	13,609
South Africa								
1985/86	0	18,188	0	18,188	8,188	10,000	0	18,188
1986/87	0	13,220	0	13,220	9,820	3,400	0	13,220
1987/88	0	15,313	0	15,313	11,784	3,529	0	15,313
Spain								
1985/86	0	15,000	600	15,600	1,500	13,500	600	15,600
1986/87	600	8,500	800	9,900	1,900	8,000	0	9,900
1987/88	0	15,000	1,000	16,000	2,200	12,200	1,600	16,000
Switzerland								
1985/86	0	10,844	0	10,844	8,446	2,398	0	10,844
1986/87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1987/88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yugoslavia								
1985/86	7,500	8,376	0	15,876	1,214	13,562	1,100	15,876
1986/87	1,100	15,522	0	16,622	1,800	7,322	7,500	16,622
1987/88	7,500	15,000	0	22,500	2,100	15,000	5,400	22,500
TOTAL								
1985/86	48,379	172,956	85,658	306,993	103,721	178,257	25,014	306,993
1986/87	25,014	214,123	124,434	363,571	109,347	186,707	67,517	363,571
1987/88	67,517	189,507	101,157	358,181	112,581	194,025	51,574	358,181

1/ Major CAJ producing and/or trading nations for which data are available. 2/ All years labeled according to the July-June, Northern Hemishpere marketing year. For Southern Hemisphere countries (Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, and South Africa), dates refer to CAJ produced from the crop harvested early in the second year given. All 1987/88 data are forecasts. FAS January, 1988

U.S. IMPORTS OF BROCCOLI AND CAULIFLOWER SOAR

Summary: Imports of broccoli and cauliflower, both fresh and frozen, have increased dramatically in the 1980's. While fresh imports have increased their share of the U.S. market only slightly in this period, frozen imports have made serious inroads into the U.S. market. In 1987, Mexico is expected to be the leading supplier of fresh and frozen broccoli and cauliflower. In recent years most U.S. imports of fresh cauliflower were from Canada.

Structure of Consumption: There has been a decided increase in U.S. demand for fresh vegetables in the 1980's. From 1980-1986 per capita consumption of fresh vegetables went from 36.7 kilograms to 41.0 kilograms. This growing consumer preference for fresh vegetables is reflected in a marked increase in supplies of fresh broccoli and fresh cauliflower. (Fresh supply is defined as U.S. production for fresh utilization plus fresh imports minus fresh exports). In 1980, U.S. supply of fresh broccoli was just under 144,000 metric tons. In 1986, supply climbed to 334,000 tons--an increase of 132 percent over 1980. Fresh cauliflower supply has followed a similar trend, with fresh supply reaching 240,000 tons in 1986, a 108 percent increase over 1980.

U.S. consumption of frozen vegetables also has been on the rise in recent years, with per capita consumption increasing from 7.1 kilograms in 1980 to 7.8 kilograms in 1986. In line with this trend, U.S. supplies of frozen broccoli and cauliflower have expanded. In 1980, the supply of frozen broccoli was equal to fresh supply, 144,000 tons. (Frozen supply equals production for processing plus frozen imports minus frozen exports). By 1986, frozen broccoli supply had climbed to 193,000 tons, a 34-percent increase over 1980. Frozen cauliflower supply reached 93 tons in 1986, a 33-percent increase over 1980, but a 4-percent decrease from 1985. In fact, frozen cauliflower supply peaked at 99 thousand tons in 1984. The lower rates of growth in frozen cauliflower and broccoli supplies are indicative of the shift in consumer preference towards fresh.

Frozen Imports: Imports of frozen broccoli and frozen cauliflower have skyrocketed in the 1980's. From 1980 to 1986, frozen broccoli imports increased 407 percent and frozen cauliflower imports increased 333 percent. Foreign suppliers have taken over a large share of the U.S. frozen market. In 1980, imported frozen broccoli accounted for 7 percent of the frozen market; by 1986 frozen imports captured fully 28 percent of the market. Despite the increase in imports, U.S. production of frozen broccoli has been decreasing since 1984. The increased availabilities of low cost foreign supplies have kept average price levels received by growers for broccoli delivered to processors relatively weak. In 1986 grower prices declined 19 percent from a year earlier.

Imports of frozen cauliflower more than doubled between 1983 and 1986 with imports gaining a 21-percent share of the U.S. market compared to only 6 percent in 1980. Overall supply of frozen cauliflower has decreased since 1984. Prices received by growers had been increasing steadily until 1986 when they fell about 10 percent.

UNITED STATES BROCCOLI AND CAULIFLOWER: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
(Metric Tons)

Year	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Consumption	Total Distribution
FRESH BROCCOLI 1/						
1980	172,138	677	172,815	28,818	143,997	172,138
1981	204,888	671	205,559	33,134	172,425	204,888
1982	245,575	174	245,749	36,358	209,391	245,575
1983	253,195	180	253,375	37,511	215,864	253,195
1984	305,721	1,994	307,715	43,876	263,839	305,721
1985	324,500	2,088	326,588	47,588	279,000	324,500
1986	382,923	5,190	388,113	54,215	333,898	382,923
FRESH CAULIFLOWER 1/						
1980	127,051	3,682	130,733	15,228	115,505	130,733
1981	157,714	5,342	163,056	21,990	141,066	163,056
1982	157,487	5,011	162,498	20,328	142,170	162,498
1983	168,011	5,706	173,717	23,307	150,410	173,717
1984	218,496	6,480	224,976	29,049	195,927	224,976
1985	222,442	7,456	229,898	30,947	198,951	229,898
1986	267,892	7,562	275,454	35,590	239,864	275,454
FROZEN BROCCOLI 2/						
1980	134,173	10,840	145,013	1,297	143,716	145,013
1981	136,295	12,620	148,915	2,326	146,589	148,915
1982	154,421	14,456	168,877	992	167,885	168,877
1983	124,484	15,219	139,703	1,286	138,417	139,703
1984	160,653	29,667	190,320	1,302	189,018	190,320
1985	157,542	34,994	192,536	1,863	190,673	192,536
1986	140,024	54,970	194,994	1,584	193,410	194,994
FROZEN CAULIFLOWER 2/, 3/						
1980	65,970	4,409	70,379	0	70,379	70,379
1981	78,553	6,157	84,710	0	84,710	84,710
1982	88,478	9,331	97,809	0	97,809	97,809
1983	77,573	9,564	87,137	0	87,137	87,137
1984	84,876	13,987	98,863	0	98,863	98,863
1985	79,778	16,703	96,481	0	96,481	96,481
1986	73,536	19,097	92,633	0	92,633	92,633

1/ Production includes only quantities delivered to fresh market.
2/ Production refers to deliveries of fresh broccoli and cauliflower to processors. 3/ Export data not reported separately.

SOURCES: National Agricultural Statistics Service; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Trade Information Unit, International Trade Division, Statistics Canada (for U.S. exports to Canada).

The bulk of frozen imports, both broccoli and cauliflower, originate in Mexico. In 1980, Mexico accounted for 62 percent of frozen cauliflower imports and 80 percent of frozen broccoli imports. By 1986, Mexico's share of the import market had jumped to 92 percent for cauliflower and to 83 percent for broccoli.

The dramatic increase in U.S. imports of frozen vegetables from Mexico stems from a large and expanding vegetable freezing industry in Mexico's Bajio region, centered around the states of Guanajuato and eastern Michoacan. Production for the U.S. market was fostered by American agroindustrial companies which adapted technology to the region and were successful in gaining grower acceptance to producing by contract. These firms have taken advantage of Mexico's tax breaks to foreign companies locating plants in Mexico and exporting all of their production. Such operations are referred to as "maquiladoras". There are at least three maquiladoras producing frozen vegetables in and around the Bajio, in addition to several Mexican owned factories. The long-term development of the Bajio for broccoli and cauliflower production for freezing complemented by the low production costs due largely to lower labor costs, and severe depreciation of the peso against the dollar--have catapulted Mexican frozen broccoli and cauliflower into the present strong market position.

UNITED STATES BROCCOLI AND CAULIFLOWER IMPORTS
CALENDAR YEARS 1984-1986 AND JAN-OCT 1987
(Metric Tons)

Fresh Broccoli 1/

Year	Mexico	Other	Total
1984	1,921	73	1,994
1985	1,857	231	2,088
1986	4,912	278	5,190
1987 2/	8,924	102	9,026

Fresh Cauliflower 1/

Year	Mexico	Canada	Other	Total
1984	1,625	4,707	148	6,480
1985	1,263	5,410	783	7,456
1986	3,257	3,492	813	7,562
1987 2/	3,726	2,133	2,590	6,316

Frozen Broccoli

Year	Mexico	Other	Total
1984	25,092	4,575	29,667
1985	28,747	6,247	34,994
1986	45,641	9,329	54,970
1987 2/	66,387	10,563	76,950

Frozen Cauliflower

Year	Mexico	Other	Total
1984	12,501	1,486	13,987
1985	14,909	1,794	16,703
1986	17,507	1,590	19,097
1987 2/	15,657	982	16,639

1/ Includes FAS estimate for quantities imported under a basket category.
2/ January - October 1987.

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census

Fresh Imports: U.S. imports of fresh broccoli and cauliflower also have shot up in this decade. As Mexican growers gained experience in producing these vegetables into frozen products, an attempt to improve their returns prompted a diversification into the fresh export market. U.S. purchases of fresh broccoli and cauliflower increased 667 percent and 105 percent, respectively, from 1980-86. Canada had been the leading foreign supplier of fresh cauliflower (50 percent or better of all fresh cauliflower imports came from Canada 6 out of the 7 years during 1980-86), with Mexico a strong second. In 1987, however, Mexico will become the leading supplier of fresh cauliflower to the United States. For broccoli, Mexico is far and away the largest foreign supplier, providing more than 90 percent of all U.S. imports. Broccoli imports have increased sharply in 1986 and 1987. While much of the fresh broccoli production in Mexico is a spinoff from the development of the frozen industry in the Bajio, other regions in Mexico also have begun producing fresh broccoli for export.1/ 2/

Exports: Despite growing import volumes the United States continues to be a net exporter of fresh broccoli and fresh cauliflower. Most exports go to Canada. Fresh broccoli exports almost doubled between 1980 and 1986 going from 28,000 tons to 54,000 tons. Cauliflower exports more than doubled, in the same time frame, rising from 15,000 to 36,000 tons. Exports of frozen broccoli and frozen cauliflower are negligible.

1/ Moulton, Kirby and David Runsten. The Frozen Vegetable Industry of Mexico. University of California Extension Berkeley, December 9, 1986.
2/ Cook, Roberta and Ricardo Amon. "Competition on Fresh Vegetable Industry," in Competitiveness at Home and Abroad, Report of a 1986-87 Study Group on Marketing California Speciality Crops: Worldwide Competition and Constraints, sponsored by the University of California Agricultural Issues Center, forthcoming, February 1988.

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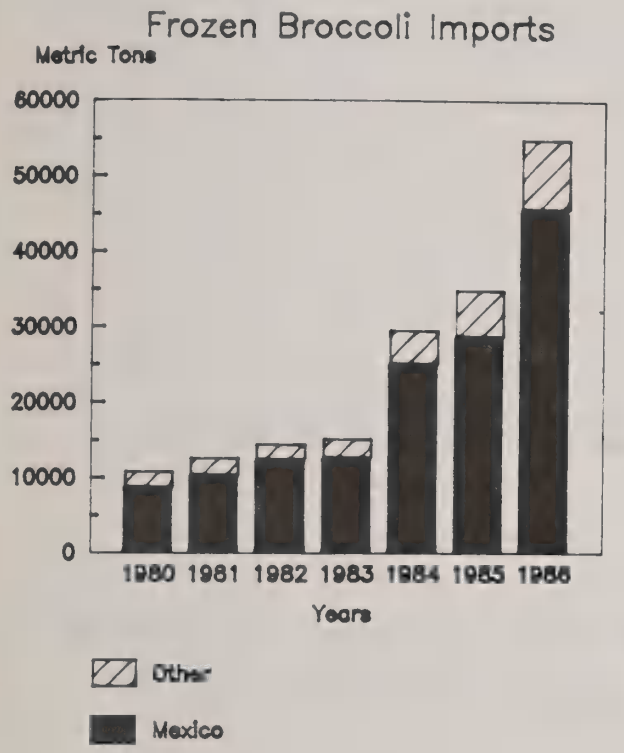
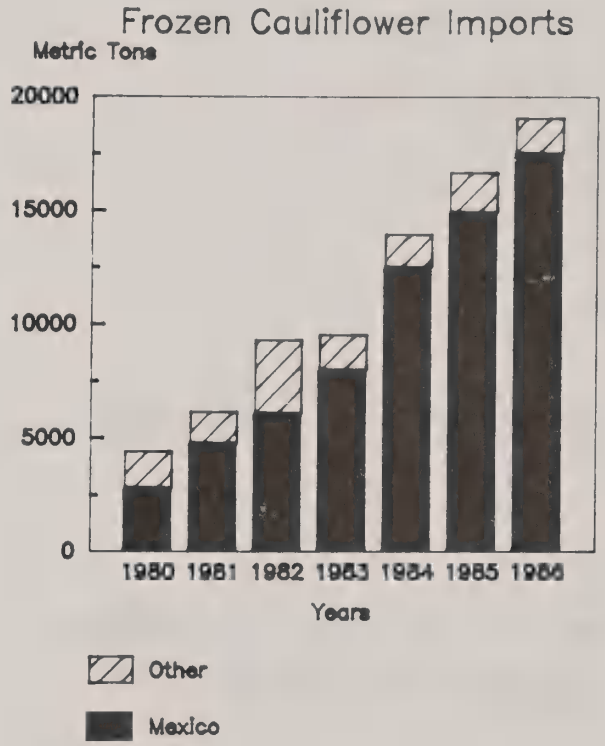
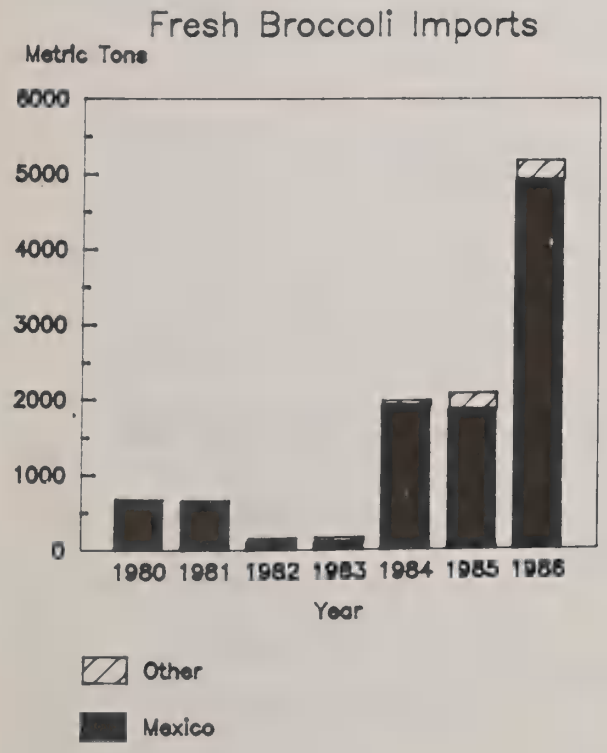
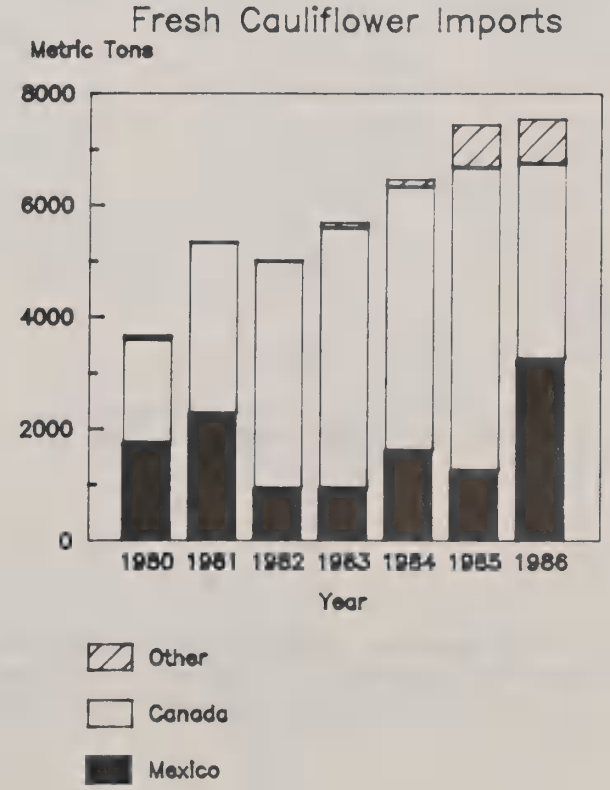
U.S. Broccoli and Cauliflower Imports, 1980–1986





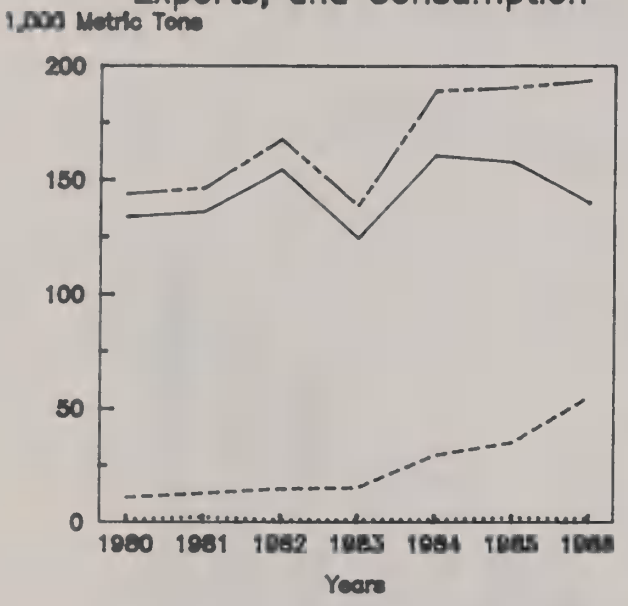




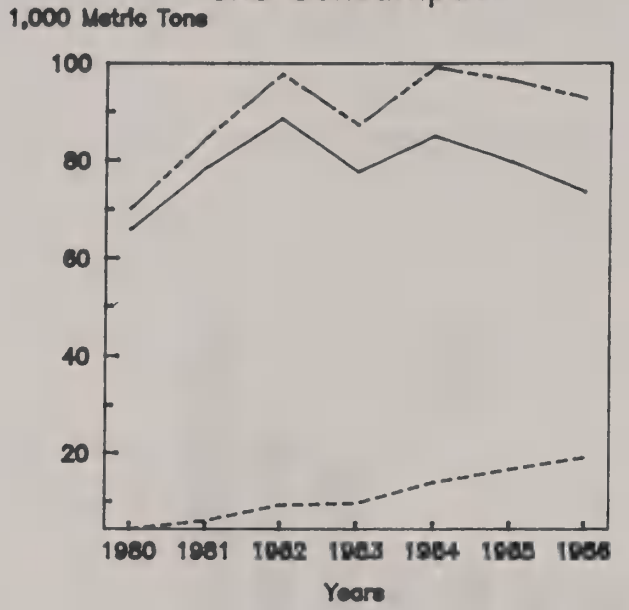
SOURCE: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census
Note: Scales of graphs are different

Distribution of Broccoli and Cauliflower in the U.S., 1980–1986

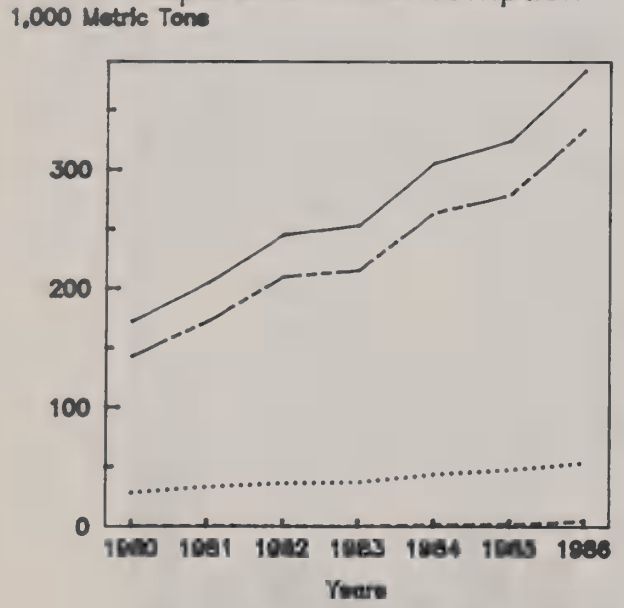
Frozen Broccoli Production, Imports, Exports, and Consumption



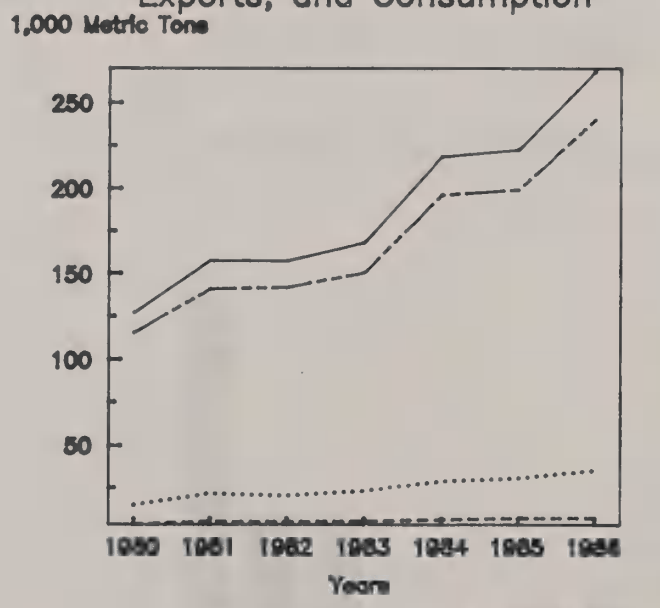
Frozen Cauliflower Production, Imports, and Consumption



Fresh Broccoli Production, Imports, Exports and Consumption



Fresh Cauliflower Production, Imports, Exports, and Consumption



U.S Production

U.S. Consumption

Exports

Imports

SOURCE: USDA Statistical Reporting Service, Crop Reporting Board: Annual Agricultural Statistics; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Trade Information Unit, International Trade Division, Statistics Canada.
Note: Scales of graphs are different.

TOMATO PRODUCTS

PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric tons, net weight)

COUNTRY	1986/87 REVISED	1987/88 PRELIMINARY
TOMATO PASTE ,28-30% TSS Basis		
France		
Deliv. To Processors	187,000	170,000
Beginning Stocks	28,100	11,300
Production	35,200	32,000
Imports	21,100	26,000
TOTAL SUPPLY	84,400	69,300
Exports	8,100	2,000
Domestic Consumption	65,000	65,000
Ending Stocks	11,300	2,300
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	84,400	69,300
Greece		
Deliv. To Processors	750,000	84,000
Beginning Stocks	110,000	90,300
Production	125,300	140,400
Imports	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	235,300	230,700
Exports	120,000	186,000
Domestic Consumption	25,000	24,700
Ending Stocks	90,300	20,000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	235,300	230,700
Italy		
Deliv. To Processors	1,700,000	1,300,000
Beginning Stocks	209,700	145,000
Production	291,000	223,000
Imports	1,000	500
TOTAL SUPPLY	501,700	368,500
Exports	276,700	278,500
Domestic Consumption	80,000	80,000
Ending Stocks	145,000	10,000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	501,700	368,500
Portugal		
Deliv. To Processors	544,561	430,000
Beginning Stocks	46,616	31,162
Production	97,549	74,000
Imports	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	144,165	105,162
Exports	98,003	87,000
Domestic Consumption	15,000	16,000
Ending Stocks	31,162	2,162
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	144,165	105,162
Spain		
Deliv. To Processors	316,600	325,000
Beginning Stocks	20,000	3,300
Production	56,000	54,000
Imports	500	500
TOTAL SUPPLY	76,500	57,800
Exports	43,200	27,800
Domestic Consumption	30,000	30,000
Ending Stocks	3,300	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	76,500	57,800
Taiwan		
Deliv. To Processors	242,395	216,775
Beginning Stocks	4,200	6,570
Production	36,340	32,420
Imports	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	40,540	38,990
Exports	33,350	30,015
Domestic Consumption	620	620
Ending Stocks	6,570	8,355
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	40,540	38,990

Turkey		
Deliv. To Processors	700,000	800,000
Beginning Stocks	55,500	9,000
Production	100,000	125,000
Imports	10,000	12,000
TOTAL SUPPLY	165,500	146,000
Exports	109,500	100,000
Domestic Consumption	47,000	41,000
Ending Stocks	9,000	5,000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	165,500	146,000

CANNED PEELED TOMATOES (Includes wedged, diced, crushed and other non-concentrated products as well as whole peeled, except for Taiwan)

France		
Deliv. To Processors	38,200	53,000
Beginning Stocks	25,600	15,300
Production	28,500	39,500
Imports	43,900	45,000
TOTAL SUPPLY	98,000	99,800
Exports	2,700	3,000
Domestic Consumption	80,000	80,000
Ending Stocks	15,300	16,800
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	98,000	99,800
Greece		
Deliv. To Processors	20,000	15,000
Beginning Stocks	3,675	3,875
Production	16,000	12,000
Imports	200	400
TOTAL SUPPLY	19,875	16,275
Exports	2,000	1,300
Domestic Consumption	14,000	14,000
Ending Stocks	3,875	975
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	19,875	16,275
Italy		
Deliv. To Processors	745,500	1,235,000
Beginning Stocks	372,000	10,000
Production	587,000	971,000
Imports	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	959,000	981,000
Exports	449,000	476,000
Domestic Consumption	500,000	500,000
Ending Stocks	10,000	5,000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	959,000	981,000
Spain		
Deliv. To Processors	141,200	235,500
Beginning Stocks	55,500	0
Production	116,200	195,000
Imports	100	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	171,800	195,100
Exports	48,700	60,000
Domestic Consumption	123,100	135,100
Ending Stocks	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	171,800	195,100
Taiwan 2/		
Deliv. To Processors	9,325	8,960
Beginning Stocks	937	952
Production	6,835	6,568
Imports	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	7,772	7,520
Exports	6,765	6,970
Domestic Consumption	55	55
Ending Stocks	952	495
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7,772	7,520

1/ Marketing years begin in July, except August for France. The Taiwan marketing year begins in the December preceding the first year indicated.
2/ Only whole peeled. Taiwan also produces cut tomatoes.
NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to revision

MEXICO: TARIFF REDUCTIONS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 16, 1987

TARIFF NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AD VALOREM TARIFF IN PERCENT	
		OLD	NEW
06.01.A.001	GLADIOLUS BULBS	10	5
06.01.A.999	OTHER BULBS	10	5
06.02.A.006	SLIPS	40	20
06.03.A.001	FRESH FLOWERS	40	20
06.03.A.999	OTHER (CUT FLOWERS AND FLOWER BUDS)	40	20
06.04.A.001	FOLIAGE AND LEAVES	40	20
06.04.A.002	MOSSES	10	5
06.04.A.003	CHRISTMAS TREES	40	20
06.04.A.999	OTHER (FOLIAGE, BRANCHES AND OTHER PARTS)	40	20
07.01.A.003	CABBAGES	20	10
07.01.A.004	LETTUCE	20	10
07.01.A.005	ONIONS	40	10
07.01.A.006	TOMATOES	40	10
07.01.A.007	CELERY	20	10
07.01.A.999	OTHER (VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED)	40	10
07.02.A.001	ONIONS	40	20
07.02.A.999	OTHER (VEGETABLES, WHETHER OR NOT COOKED, PRESERVED BY FREEZING)	20	15
07.03.A.001	CAPERS	40	15
07.03.A.002	OLIVES	20	15
07.03.A.999	OTHER (VEGETABLES PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED IN BRINE)	40	15
07.04.A.001	MUSHROOMS	40	20
07.04.A.999	OTHER (DRIED, DEHYDRATED OR EVAPORATED VEGETABLES)	40	20
07.05.A.001	PEAS	20	10
07.05.A.003	LENTILS	20	10
07.05.A.999	OTHER (DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES)	20	10
07.06.A.001	MANIOC, ARROWROOT, SALEP, JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES, SWEET POTATOES AND OTHER SIMILAR ROOTS AND TUBERS		
08.01.A.001	DRIED DATES	40	20
08.01.A.002	BRAZIL NUTS (PARA-BACURI NUTS)	40	20
08.01.A.003	CASHEW NUTS, NOT IN THEIR SHELLS	40	20
08.01.A.999	OTHER (DATES, BANANAS, COCONUTS, BRAZIL NUTS., ETC.)	40	20
08.02.A.001	CITRUS FRUIT, FRESH OR DRIED	40	20
08.03.A.001	DRIED FIGS	40	20
08.03.A.002	FRESH FIGS	33	20
08.04.A.001	DRIED GRAPES 1/	40	20
08.04.A.002	FRESH GRAPES 1/	40	20
08.05.A.001	ALMONDS, IN SHELL	20	15
08.05.A.002	ALMONDS, SHELLED	40	20
08.05.A.003	HAZELNUTS, IN SHELL	20	15
08.05.A.004	HAZELNUTS, SHELLED	40	20
08.05.A.005	WALNUTS, IN SHELL	40	20
08.05.A.006	PISTACHIO NUTS, FRESH	10	10
08.05.A.007	CHESTNUTS	40	20
08.05.A.008	PINE-SEEDS, IN SHELL	40	20
08.05.A.009	PISTACHIO NUTS, DRIED OR SALTED	30	20
08.05.A.999	OTHER (NUTS)	40	20
08.06.A.001	FRESH APPLES 1/	33	20
08.06.A.002	FRESH PEARS 1/	33	20
08.06.A.003	FRESH QUINCES	33	20
08.07.A.001	FRESH CHERRIES	40	20
08.07.A.999	OTHER (STONE FRUIT, FRESH)	40	20
08.08.A.001	FRESH STRAWBERRIES	40	20
08.08.A.002	KIWIFRUIT	30	20
08.08.A.999	OTHER (BERRIES, FRESH)	40	20
08.09.A.001	OTHER FRUIT, FRESH	40	20
08.10.A.001	FRUIT (WHETHER OR NOT COOKED), PRESERVED BY FREEZING, NOT CONTAINING ADDED SUGAR	40	20
08.11.A.001	CHERRIES PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED	40	20
08.11.A.999	OTHER (FRUIT PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED)	40	20

MEXICO: TARIFF REDUCTIONS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 16, 1987 - CONTINUED

TARIFF NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AD VALOREM TARIFF IN PERCENT OLD	NEW
08.12.A.001	STONED PLUMBS	40	20
08.12.A.002	PRUNES	30	20
08.12.A.003	APRICOTS, UNSTONED	40	20
08.12.A.004	APRICOTS, STONED	40	20
08.12.A.005	PEACHES, UNSTONED	40	20
08.12.A.006	PEACHES, STONED	40	20
08.12.A.007	DRIED APPLES	40	20
08.12.A.008	DRIED PEARS	40	20
08.12.A.009	CHERRIES, UNSTONED	40	20
08.12.A.010	CHERRIES, STONED	40	20
08.12.A.011	DRIED QUINCES	40	20
08.12.A.012	DRIED FRUITS, NOT INTENDED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSUMPTION, IMPORTED IN CONTAINERS WEIGHING NOT LESS THAN 200 KG.	10	5
08.12.A.999	OTHER (DRIED FRUIT)	40	20
08.13.A.001	PEEL OF MELONS AND CITRUS FRUIT, FRESH, FROZEN, DRIED OR PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED IN BRINE, IN SULFUR WATER OR IN OTHER PRESERVATIVE SOLUTIONS	33	15
20.01.A.002	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT, PREPARED OR PRESERVED BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID, WITH OR WITHOUT SUGAR, WHETHER OR NOT CONTAINING SALT, SPICES OR MUSTARD	40	20
20.02.A.001	MUSHROOMS	40	20
20.02.A.002	OLIVES	40	20
20.02.A.999	OTHER	40	20
20.03.A.001	FRUIT PRESERVED BY FREEZING, CONTAINING ADDED SUGAR	40	20
20.04.A.001	FRUIT, EXCEPT CHERRIES	40	20
20.04.A.002	CHERRIES	40	20
20.04.A.999	OTHER	40	20
20.05.A.001	FRUIT JELLIES, OTHER THAN THOSE FALLING WITHIN SUBDIVISION 20.05.A.005	40	20
20.05.A.002	MARMALADES, OTHER THAN THOSE FALLING WITHIN SUBDIVISION 20.05.A.004	40	20
20.05.A.003	JAMS, OTHER THAN THOSE FALLING WITHIN SUBDIVISION 20.05.A.004	40	20
20.05.A.004	JAMS AND MARMALADES FOR DIABETICS	40	20
20.05.A.005	FRUIT JELLIES FOR DIABETICS	40	20
20.05.A.006	FRUIT PUREE AND PASTES FOR DIABETICS	40	20
20.05.A.999	OTHER	40	20
20.06.A.001	CASHEW NUTS	40	20
20.06.A.002	CHERRIES, MORELLO CHERRIES AND TROPICAL RASPBERRIES, PRESERVED IN SYRUP	40	20
20.06.A.003	PAPAYAS, PRESERVED IN SYRUP	40	20
20.06.A.999	OTHER	40	20
20.07.A.001	OF ORANGES, OF A SPECIFIC DENSITY OF LESS THAN 1.25 AT CENTIGRADE GRADES	30	20
20.07.A.999	OTHER	40	20
22.03.A.001	BEER MADE FROM MALT	40	20
22.04.A.001	GRAPE MUST	40	20
22.05.A.001	LIQUEUR WINES	30	20
22.05.A.002	CHAMPAGNE	30	20
22.05.A.003	RED, WHITE OR ROSE WINES	30	20
22.05.A.004	WINES OF FRESH GRAPES	30	20
22.05.A.999	OTHER	30	20

1/ THESE CATEGORIES ARE SUBJECT TO AN IMPORT PERMIT FROM SECOFI.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY / REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES.....(JLL)	24,583	39,244	69,879	107,368	168,274
CANADA.....	2,238	3,784	14,910	14,467	42,072
EC-TWELVE.....	1,221	4,432	3,614	10,541	11,581
UNITED KINGDOM...	873	1,303	2,885	4,189	8,694
NETHERLANDS.....	174	2,861	279	5,326	1,608
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3,032	5,941	5,949	8,543	13,498
SWEDEN.....	436	1,712	645	2,031	4,448
NORWAY.....	730	1,961	2,354	2,041	4,213
FINLAND.....	1,619	1,958	2,393	4,191	3,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13,864	15,522	33,345	51,426	71,098
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	7,656	6,440	18,205	25,248	37,115
HONG KONG.....	3,289	4,160	5,686	13,808	18,274
MID. EAST & N. AFR	726	5,218	5,426	14,801	14,456
SAUDI ARABIA.....	257	4,387	3,823	9,123	11,975
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	194	648	576	5,217	1,619
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2,586	3,421	4,796	5,582	12,036
COLOMBIA.....	279	1,025	873	1,542	2,931
MEXICO.....	37	194	258	546	2,589
PANAMA.....	677	938	1,305	1,542	2,465
BRAZIL.....	993	91	1,422	201	1,755
COSTA RICA.....	327	742	579	1,109	1,272
BERMUDA & CARIBE..	914	926	1,832	1,571	3,499
OTHER.....	3	.	7	36	35
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	221	378	356	1,084	11,660
CANADA.....	91	74	174	152	1,009
EC-TWELVE.....	27	169	30	371	5,422
FRANCE.....	1	113	2	116	3,757
UNITED KINGDOM...	26	49	27	233	1,084
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	20	17	20	66	370
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	83	118	132	493	4,811
JAPAN.....	82	118	130	493	4,803
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	5
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	2	40
BERMUDA & CARIBE..	.	.	.	.	2
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	160	75	9,784	10,471	9,827
CANADA.....	55	30	6,630	6,589	6,647
EC-TWELVE.....	4	.	586	625	604
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	141	66	141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	99	45	2,355	2,714	2,363
JAPAN.....	99	45	2,221	2,539	2,229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	47	61	47
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	3	.	3
BERMUDA & CARIBE..	1	.	22	16	22
CHERRIES/SW&TT(MAY)	.	140	11,319	23,521	11,788
CANADA.....	.	10	3,291	5,853	3,594
EC-TWELVE.....	.	96	1,819	2,624	1,820
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	1,664	1,628	1,664
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	316	723	316
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	34	5,862	14,247	6,028
JAPAN.....	.	34	3,924	11,749	4,024
HONG KONG.....	.	.	1,671	1,685	1,671
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	3	11	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	26	54	26
BERMUDA & CARIBE..	.	.	1	5	1
OTHER.....	.	.	.	3	.
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	36,402	37,209	54,787	61,164	347,316
CANADA.....	2,833	4,390	6,823	7,593	28,368
EC-TWELVE.....	12,619	16,763	21,661	23,329	101,680
FRANCE.....	6,333	7,750	10,939	11,240	55,198
NETHERLANDS.....	3,836	2,314	7,062	4,390	22,544
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	424	235	736	347	2,843
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20,521	15,820	25,344	29,480	213,860
JAPAN.....	19,203	15,042	23,569	27,857	195,257
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	213	.	423
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	.	11	15	142
LEMONS.....(ALG)	12,476	13,143	49,920	43,987	150,926
CANADA.....	860	856	2,396	2,433	7,086
EC-TWELVE.....	303	182	1,096	351	3,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	53	36	126	54	303
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11,261	11,885	46,302	40,721	139,959
JAPAN.....	10,637	10,871	43,958	38,136	129,911
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	184	.	428	577
LIMES.....(APR)	278	288	1,242	3,263	2,538
CANADA.....	162	72	814	627	1,176
EC-TWELVE.....	114	196	417	541	801
FRANCE.....	76	73	283	207	531
UNITED KINGDOM...	31	26	116	130	214
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	19	6	30	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	5	2,061	556
MALAYSIA.....	.	.	.	856	293
HONG KONG.....	.	.	.	743	206
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	4	.
ORANGES.....(NOV)	28,047	18,613	28,047	18,613	396,542
CANADA.....	13,056	9,434	13,056	9,434	110,808
EC-TWELVE.....	435	7	435	7	17,529
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	.	15	.	2,481
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14,538	9,138	14,538	9,138	265,042
JAPAN.....	5,932	6,364	5,932	6,364	121,299
HONG KONG.....	7,388	2,268	7,388	2,268	103,917
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	112
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	29	3	29	457
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	4	.	4	107
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	5
GRAPES.....(JUN)	13,880	11,121	79,965	88,516	102,075
CANADA.....	2,224	2,936	46,243	49,045	56,665
EC-TWELVE.....	371	547	2,783	5,438	3,605
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	844	1,252	941	1,486	2,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,195	4,665	27,391	29,116	33,681
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	4,358	375	9,101	10,055	12,416
HONG KONG.....	2,211	1,615	9,366	8,291	10,056
JAPAN.....	1,469	1,494	2,559	3,308	4,318
SINGAPORE.....	522	405	3,215	3,284	3,572
MID. EAST & N. AFR	93	5	262	474	478
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	819	1,399	1,840	2,435	4,626
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	334	317	505	520	942
OTHER.....	.	.	1	.	1
PEARS.....(JUL)	5,806	7,793	19,440	20,140	36,365
CANADA.....	1,392	1,469	9,801	8,673	18,742
EC-TWELVE.....	120	220	154	467	948
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,860	3,313	3,566	4,820	7,301
SWEDEN.....	1,624	3,093	3,557	4,375	6,490
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	125	147	464	1,345	781
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,337	1,907	2,775	2,724	4,115
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,174	839	1,637	1,042	2,594
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	144	1,067	909	1,460	1,235
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	910	660	2,580	2,031	4,259
BRAZIL.....	699	86	1,877	418	1,915
MEXICO.....	70	359	442	1,072	1,744
PANAMA.....	118	168	237	439	536
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	63	77	99	82	220
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	42	347	23,568	34,607	23,629
CANADA.....	18	65	12,447	11,479	12,502
EC-TWELVE.....	.	65	843	3,397	843
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	19	641	1,187	641
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	171	9,269	17,895	9,269
HONG KONG.....	.	134	7,056	11,073	7,056
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	11	1,211	5,380	1,211
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	4	16	73	16
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	23	323	488	326
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	9	.	30	87	32
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	643	1,369	789	1,583	9,079
CANADA.....	324	377	420	481	2,098
EC-TWELVE.....	223	722	238	748	2,781
NETHERLANDS.....	98	338	113	365	1,974
GERMANY, FED. REP	83	105	83	105	332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	188	15	188	1,772
SWEDEN.....	.	79	.	79	642
FINLAND.....	15	14	15	14	437
AUSTRIA.....	.	96	.	96	370
SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	.	.	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	73	67	108	149	2,313
JAPAN.....	73	32	104	60	2,015
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	14	.	14	107
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	1	8	3	8
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS.....(JUN)	24	48	118	258	277
CANADA.....	.	18	23	69	50
EC-TWELVE.....	8	.	11	4	39
NETHERLANDS.....	7	.	10	3	21
SPAIN.....	.	.	.	.	16
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	12	10	12	18
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	6	42	98	108
HONG KONG.....	3	.	9	41	62
JAPAN.....	3	4	14	34	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	10	26	61	55
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	17	36	35
QATAR.....	.	2	1	2	12
KUWAIT.....	6	7	[illegible]	12	8
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	.	4	2	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	2	13	2
CHERRIES/MARAC(JUL)	311	187	1,135	1,032	2,569
CANADA.....	5	.	33	80	114
EC-TWELVE.....	13	98	39	128	114
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	.	15	28	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	279	63	921	690	2,040
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	55	24	251	295	807
HONG KONG.....	87	.	247	129	481
SINGAPORE.....	52	18	138	53	264
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	34	17	88	72	241
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	30	16	47
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	8	25	56	94
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	8	18	67	35	105
CHERRIES/SW&TT(JUL)	310	336	1,326	2,486	4,009
CANADA.....	151	202	540	806	2,018

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (CROP MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES, SWT (CONT)					
EC-TWELVE	5	68	36	914	145
OTHER WEST EUROPE	13	3	35	74	52
EAST ASIA & PACIF	136	114	636	669	1,627
JAPAN	77	35	330	223	730
CHINA (TAIWAN)	46	77	222	233	595
SINGAPORE	8	.	45	136	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	.	70	19	142
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	.	.	7	4	17
BERMUDA & CARIBE	.	.	2	.	9
PEACHES (JUN)	2,349	2,449	9,848	9,046	15,992
CANADA	515	104	1,590	855	2,427
EC-TWELVE	38	8	188	50	331
OTHER WEST EUROPE	27	36	396	157	547
EAST ASIA & PACIF	1,669	2,114	6,890	7,361	11,224
JAPAN	1,431	1,801	5,239	5,123	8,690
CHINA (TAIWAN)	116	88	917	1,160	1,443
MID. EAST & N. AFR	13	107	205	200	520
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	77	63	457	360	719
BERMUDA & CARIBE	11	16	122	63	191
OTHER	.	.	.	.	33
PEARS (JUN)	110	184	728	505	1,351
CANADA	.	6	7	30	81
EC-TWELVE	15	3	45	11	159
UNITED KINGDOM	.	.	17	1	86
NETHERLANDS	15	3	24	10	70
OTHER WEST EUROPE	3	29	359	56	415
SWEDEN	2	3	214	4	216
NORWAY	2	25	130	52	180
EAST ASIA & PACIF	41	69	137	274	357
JAPAN	9	20	33	148	146
MARSHALL ISLANDS	.	.	.	24	46
PHILIPPINES	.	.	12	3	37
SINGAPORE	.	24	23	41	36
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	74	55	96	119
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	28	.	76	13	125
BERMUDA & CARIBE	1	4	50	25	95
PINEAPPLES (JAN)	431	1,177	9,030	6,768	10,071
CANADA	320	593	4,437	4,323	4,744
EC-TWELVE	47	460	886	1,232	1,415
NETHERLANDS	42	115	624	474	741
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	152	150	478	531
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	91	173	532	340
EAST ASIA & PACIF	14	8	3,250	391	3,264
PHILIPPINES	.	.	2,585	.	2,585
JAPAN	13	.	386	267	386
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	.	48	25	54
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	26	23	41	98	48
BERMUDA & CARIBE	8	1	193	102	203
OTHER	.	.	2	64	2
MIXED FRUIT (JUN)	1,375	2,581	9,538	12,863	18,910
CANADA	117	842	1,667	3,103	4,276
EC-TWELVE	100	42	282	240	741
OTHER WEST EUROPE	83	134	679	482	1,105
EAST ASIA & PACIF	693	1,106	5,203	7,388	9,016
JAPAN	182	339	1,490	2,036	3,314
HONG KONG	209	401	1,454	2,756	2,637
PHILIPPINES	193	182	851	930	1,095
SINGAPORE	57	130	736	1,064	913
MID. EAST & N. AFR	73	279	348	577	1,242
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	149	108	838	737	1,560
BERMUDA & CARIBE	150	69	502	336	890
OTHER	9	.	17	.	79
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS (AUG)	8,321	6,731	34,050	37,390	80,516
CANADA	201	278	1,363	1,907	3,105
EC-TWELVE	3,168	2,837	12,831	17,714	34,309
UNITED KINGDOM	1,146	1,590	4,869	7,557	14,590
GERMANY, FED. REP	659	525	2,978	4,118	7,696
DENMARK	594	267	2,776	3,435	5,494
NETHERLANDS	507	360	1,329	1,447	3,740
OTHER WEST EUROPE	483	205	6,059	5,471	10,131
SWEDEN	279	93	2,582	2,552	4,831
NORWAY	55	17	1,355	1,082	2,273
FINLAND	80	48	1,433	1,631	2,263
EAST ASIA & PACIF	2,949	2,957	11,535	10,771	29,254
JAPAN	1,804	1,630	7,966	7,039	19,249
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	369	407	1,186	702	3,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	172	293	435	1,101	1,068
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	1,228	87	1,603	281	2,171
BERMUDA & CARIBE	121	74	224	145	478
PRUNES (AUG)	5,201	6,376	23,494	22,886	54,427
CANADA	292	245	1,241	1,289	3,136
EC-TWELVE	2,625	3,473	11,531	11,508	27,527
GERMANY, FED. REP	913	735	2,742	3,223	7,506
ITALY	345	1,506	2,589	3,872	7,097
UNITED KINGDOM	219	271	701	900	3,243
NETHERLANDS	567	342	1,281	661	2,821
OTHER WEST EUROPE	345	439	3,713	3,766	7,626
SWEDEN	165	200	1,381	1,234	2,963
FINLAND	43	47	1,432	1,692	2,209
NORWAY	92	94	622	625	1,492
EAST ASIA & PACIF	1,222	1,308	5,210	4,207	12,424
JAPAN	897	811	3,656	2,960	9,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	278	340	571	905	1,326
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	378	381	1,029	923	2,061
BERMUDA & CARIBE	60	188	199	289	312
OTHER	.	1	.	1	14
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS (DEC)	183	86	1,587	2,009	1,587
CANADA	5	5	81	71	81
EC-TWELVE	98	20	517	622	517
FRANCE	31	20	418	403	418
GERMANY, FED. REP	64	.	86	155	86
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1	.	19	12	19
EAST ASIA & PACIF	30	45	399	790	399
JAPAN	23	34	286	629	286
HONG KONG	1	6	41	81	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	32	9	347	457	347
SAUDI ARABIA	14	6	178	209	178
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	14	.	68	114	68
KUWAIT	1	2	43	30	43
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	.	.	42	.	42
BERMUDA & CARIBB	17	7	181	57	181
NETHL. ANTILLES	15	.	103	14	103
LW & WW ISLANDS	2	7	21	26	21
BARBADOS	.	.	19	9	19
OTHER	.	.	1	.	1
ORANGE, SS (DEC)	463	373	3,535	4,405	3,535
CANADA	66	10	625	618	625
EC-TWELVE	248	178	1,075	1,424	1,075
FRANCE	245	174	1,051	1,332	1,051
OTHER WEST EUROPE	2	.	11	11	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF	32	33	633	634	633
JAPAN	9	9	245	200	245
HONG KONG	5	11	105	157	105
CHINA (TAIWAN)	.	3	82	83	82
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	10	.	66	18	66
MID. EAST & N. AFR	91	102	835	1,330	835
SAUDI ARABIA	2	29	395	503	395
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	51	16	166	370	166
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	3	.	42	23	42
BERMUDA & CARIBB	19	50	291	332	291
OTHER	.	.	24	32	24
GRPFRT, FC (DEC)	92	112	1,938	2,845	1,938
CANADA	49	30	394	557	394
EC-TWELVE	20	6	229	281	229
GERMANY, FED. REP	19	5	102	124	102
NETHERLANDS	.	.	100	112	100
UNITED KINGDOM	1	1	25	42	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE	6	0	84	44	84
EAST ASIA & PACIF	15	74	1,173	1,907	1,173
JAPAN	14	73	1,143	1,876	1,143
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	51	39	51
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	.	0	3	14	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB	1	.	3	3	3
ORANGE, FC (DEC)	984	666	9,578	12,111	9,578
CANADA	481	362	3,682	5,250	3,682
EC-TWELVE	206	133	2,323	3,116	2,323
GERMANY, FED. REP	54	34	875	1,146	875
NETHERLANDS	7	17	715	834	715
UNITED KINGDOM	68	13	353	616	353
OTHER WEST EUROPE	100	50	909	1,141	909
EAST ASIA & PACIF	91	94	1,542	1,805	1,542
CHINA (TAIWAN)	26	12	499	533	499
HONG KONG	9	33	248	396	248
JAPAN	10	12	215	289	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	44	4	566	323	566
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	39	13	370	361	370
BERMUDA & CARIBB	23	11	181	110	181
OTHER	.	0	5	5	5
GRPFRT, CNF (DEC)	75	160	2,201	1,867	2,201
CANADA	34	132	312	1,119	312
EC-TWELVE	.	8	101	140	101
OTHER WEST EUROPE	21	.	212	188	212
EAST ASIA & PACIF	.	11	1,406	355	1,406
JAPAN	.	7	1,219	172	1,219
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	.	101	.	101
LAT. AMER. EX CARR	.	.	4	.	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB	2	9	51	65	51
OTHER	10	.	15	.	15
ORANGE, CNF (DEC)	332	454	3,611	3,708	3,611
CANADA	2	69	190	160	190
EC-TWELVE	22	68	301	711	301
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	53	215	383	215
EAST ASIA & PACIF	209	137	2,263	1,803	2,263

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COMMODITY / REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
MALAYSIA	77	34	721	504	721
SINGAPORE	60	9	449	308	449
JAPAN	5	44	402	267	402
HONG KONG	2	23	326	441	326
MID. EAST & N. AFR	88	94	353	377	353
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	1	34	12	34
BERMUDA & CARIBE	11	33	226	247	226
OTHER	.	.	28	15	28
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS (OCT)	2	13	5	26	5,320
CANADA	2	4	4	9	3,865
EC-TWELVE	.	.	.	2	1,017
UNITED KINGDOM	.	.	.	.	503
ITALY	.	.	.	.	493
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	.	.	.	377
EAST ASIA & PACIF	.	8	1	15	3,034
JAPAN	.	8	1	15	2,941
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	1,020
MEXICO	.	.	.	.	1,020
BERMUDA & CARIBE	.	.	.	.	3
OTHER	.	.	.	.	1
LETTUCE (OCT)	8,858	22,794	19,913	33,495	113,115
CANADA	7,903	22,433	17,492	31,650	95,836
EC-TWELVE	256	62	562	314	2,317
OTHER WEST EUROPE	16	.	16	.	75
EAST ASIA & PACIF	416	86	1,339	961	12,768
HONG KONG	414	86	1,094	850	11,632
MID. EAST & N. AFR	67	17	123	19	612
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	12	29	33	130	180
BERMUDA & CARIBE	183	168	350	219	1,328
ONION (OCT)	6,496	11,057	17,342	19,916	76,536
CANADA	3,053	3,146	6,403	5,665	54,140
EC-TWELVE	99	210	116	304	1,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	.	.	74	252
EAST ASIA & PACIF	2,951	6,748	9,830	11,373	16,199
CHINA (TAIWAN)	435	837	4,225	2,229	5,602
JAPAN	1,772	4,865	3,289	6,444	4,290
HONG KONG	518	923	1,703	1,845	4,113
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	39	150
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	271	962	740	2,449	3,881
BERMUDA & CARIBE	95	.	116	14	838
OTHER	27	.	27	.	77
POTATOES, TABLE (OCT)	1,089	907	2,065	1,704	44,023
CANADA	903	689	1,590	1,265	41,404
EC-TWELVE	.	.	54	.	54
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	19	14	19	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF	41	19	79	100	351
MID. EAST & N. AFR	32	.	32	.	63
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	69	25	181	99	1,422
BERMUDA & CARIBE	45	151	115	217	698
OTHER	.	3	.	3	17
POTATOES, SEED (OCT)	212	79	325	98	5,675
CANADA	.	.	19	.	5,144
EAST ASIA & PACIF	.	18	.	36	22
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	35	.	151
BERMUDA & CARIBE	212	61	271	61	358
TOMATOES (OCT)	7,222	9,246	12,470	14,067	63,503
CANADA	7,072	9,147	12,147	13,322	61,069
EC-TWELVE	22	4	26	4	68
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	1	.	1	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF	69	54	218	635	2,041
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	3	18	70
BERMUDA & CARIBE	58	41	77	87	252
OTHER	.	.	.	.	4
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN (ALG)	8,672	9,330	28,304	33,577	82,982
CANADA	15	47	279	151	932
EC-TWELVE	3,230	2,337	11,779	9,587	29,052
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,179	1,223	4,725	4,515	13,645
UNITED KINGDOM	1,053	634	3,494	3,161	8,209
FRANCE	884	194	2,765	1,063	4,287
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1,228	481	3,327	2,365	8,425
SWITZERLAND	984	382	2,321	1,405	4,829
SWEDEN	176	50	675	584	2,500
NORWAY	68	42	250	291	906
EAST ASIA & PACIF	3,934	6,107	11,979	20,081	41,898
JAPAN	3,014	4,559	8,995	14,936	31,798
MID. EAST & N. AFR	51	115	153	229	493
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	155	177	502	519	1,416
BERMUDA & CARIBE	60	66	284	245	758
OTHER	.	.	.	.	8
TOM./PST&PULP (JLL)	247	355	1,445	1,674	3,443
CANADA	85	140	532	566	1,221
EC-TWELVE	.	3	31	70	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	.	1	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF	113	135	553	742	1,402
JAPAN	70	106	246	442	604
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	21	.	179	121	324
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	39	158	77	228
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	.	103	87	224
BERMUDA & CARIBB	18	37	67	132	267
OTHER	.	.	.	.	1
TOMATO, WHOLE (JUL)	483	436	2,061	1,392	4,809
CANADA	312	289	1,071	865	2,045
EC-TWELVE	.	11	5	26	201
EAST ASIA & PACIF	143	55	768	308	2,063
CHINA (TAIWAN)	76	.	531	.	1,532
JAPAN	62	55	127	221	261
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	.	114	11	206
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	8	10	27
BERMUDA & CARIBB	21	80	94	173	252
OTHER	.	.	.	.	15
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	3,899	3,963	15,431	16,968	38,569
CANADA	69	156	586	1,145	2,004
EC-TWELVE	266	186	1,766	608	4,335
UNITED KINGDOM	266	91	1,561	436	3,459
OTHER WEST EUROPE	40	87	155	160	921
EAST ASIA & PACIF	3,316	3,441	12,604	14,879	30,559
JAPAN	2,666	2,975	10,573	12,670	26,288
AUSTRALIA	337	253	1,807	1,711	3,749
MID. EAST & N. AFR	114	18	127	116	321
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	9	3	12	129
BERMUDA & CARIBB	93	18	191	50	299
FR. FRIES, FRZ. (JUL)	8,318	9,437	34,035	44,024	85,888
CANADA	.	16	338	145	839
EC-TWELVE	.	.	15	394	23
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	.	.	.	101
EAST ASIA & PACIF	8,166	9,262	33,180	42,705	83,074
JAPAN	7,143	8,065	28,684	36,718	72,041
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	39	16	482	1,006
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	14	2	39	15	87
BERMUDA & CARIBB	134	117	442	284	745
OTHER	5	.	5	.	14
GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN)	921	258	4,540	2,902	4,923
CANADA	102	111	862	1,164	922
EC-TWELVE	729	61	1,645	850	1,706
UNITED KINGDOM	609	37	989	338	1,006
GERMANY, FED. REP	66	14	433	307	433
OTHER WEST EUROPE	14	15	215	204	237
EAST ASIA & PACIF	29	49	422	443	458
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	5	116	57	118
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	40	3	1,202	130	1,379
BRAZIL	39	.	1,169	103	1,343
BERMUDA & CARIBB	.	2	10	30	31
OTHER	.	11	67	24	73
ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN)	1,791	2,508	13,448	15,594	14,852
CANADA	108	139	1,278	1,751	1,462
EC-TWELVE	1,087	803	6,627	6,664	7,386
UNITED KINGDOM	860	375	2,816	2,472	3,095
GERMANY, FED. REP	123	262	2,166	2,407	2,422
OTHER WEST EUROPE	102	154	1,560	1,814	1,732
SWEDEN	43	34	532	546	609
SWITZERLAND	21	41	467	635	497
NORWAY	23	32	316	340	345
FINLAND	8	41	216	276	253
EAST ASIA & PACIF	458	1,311	3,646	4,836	3,908
JAPAN	340	1,078	2,376	3,277	2,520
AUSTRALIA	85	217	1,039	1,196	1,141
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	8	40	48	41
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	26	39	128	269	135
BERMUDA & CARIBB	2	.	93	90	114
OTHER	.	53	75	122	75
POTATO, FLAKES (OCT)	1,657	1,586	2,361	3,348	19,874
CANADA	85	29	105	61	723
EC-TWELVE	237	182	417	417	2,545
FRANCE	128	.	252	.	1,001
NETHERLANDS	54	54	73	148	619
UNITED KINGDOM	18	37	55	167	528
OTHER WEST EUROPE	36	54	36	72	383
EAST ASIA & PACIF	1,266	1,182	1,737	2,421	15,587
JAPAN	1,103	1,041	1,483	2,087	13,882
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	.	4	.	94
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	18	28	50	266	505
BERMUDA & CARIBB	10	2	11	2	19
OTHER	.	109	.	109	18
POTATO, DRD/DEH (OCT)	324	475	1,005	789	5,283
CANADA	180	371	670	573	4,258
EC-TWELVE	8	.	145	.	187
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	.	18	31	57
EAST ASIA & PACIF	67	75	93	99	562

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER : 1986	1987	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS	CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
POTATO,DRD/D (CONT)					
JAPAN	40	34	66	45	310
SINGAPORE	.	21	.	29	89
MID. EAST & N. AFR	64	23	73	31	111
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	6	3	42	65
BERMUDA & CARIBE	1	.	2	5	42
OTHER	.	.	.	7	1
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JLL)	401	724	1,361	2,683	3,084
CANADA	116	80	293	278	490
EC-TWELVE	.	110	8	635	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	.	.	21	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	28	104	83	183	229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	223	50	494	205
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	96	91	119	220	348
MEXICO	94	41	108	137	330
BERMUDA & CARIBE	3	10	5	16	7
OTHER	140	105	802	837	1,760
INDIA	140	105	802	837	1,760
PECANS,UNSHLD.(OCT)	85	135	165	298	662
CANADA	65	71	117	118	140
EC-TWELVE	19	41	39	103	347
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	20	176
NETHERLANDS	.	.	.	.	57
UNITED KINGDOM	.	.	19	42	54
ITALY	19	21	19	21	48
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	.	6	41	80
SWITZERLAND	.	.	.	41	62
SWEDEN	.	.	6	.	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	15	3	16	63
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	10	1
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	8	.	8	30
BERMUDA & CARIBE	.	.	.	2	.
OTHER	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(AUG)	11,265	8,713	37,105	44,353	45,420
CANADA	413	412	1,098	1,112	2,137
EC-TWELVE	8,100	7,099	30,405	38,724	33,450
GERMANY, FED. REP	4,154	1,825	11,149	9,866	11,618
SPAIN	1,182	3,482	8,149	13,632	8,909
NETHERLANDS	1,194	471	5,183	7,590	6,267
ITALY	1,112	1,031	3,974	5,306	4,441
OTHER WEST EUROPE	518	42	1,552	1,063	1,573
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	362	668	726	1,900	1,680
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	27	69	141	402
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1,819	444	3,205	1,369	6,106
MEXICO	541	338	1,664	1,252	4,295
BRAZIL	942	.	1,136	.	1,369
BERMUDA & CARIBE	31	20	31	43	53
OTHER	.	.	19	.	19
PISTACH,UNSHLD(SEP)	69	151	176	543	2,002
CANADA	6	.	6	.	25
EC-TWELVE	12	2	57	195	466
UNITED KINGDOM	.	2	.	194	282
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	30	.	86
OTHER WEST EUROPE	15	7	17	22	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	131	69	281	1,302
CHINA (MAINLAND)	.	57	31	147	668
HONG KONG	10	39	19	59	516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	.	19	19	15
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	1	5	1	18
BERMUDA & CARIBE	.	.	.	.	37
OTHER	1	9	5	25	72
ALMONDS,SHLD(JLL)	8,227	13,651	36,464	62,204	62,054
CANADA	481	296	2,778	1,594	4,646
EC-TWELVE	3,185	7,085	18,869	40,819	28,089
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,545	3,596	9,700	23,508	13,648
FRANCE	751	986	3,639	5,328	5,147
UNITED KINGDOM	386	828	2,124	3,227	4,151
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1,451	759	4,767	6,210	7,072
SWEDEN	614	245	1,986	2,535	3,039
SWITZERLAND	495	249	1,075	1,055	2,018
NORWAY	199	210	1,152	2,148	1,174
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,541	1,735	8,916	6,243	15,712
JAPAN	2,108	1,241	7,215	4,574	12,394
MID. EAST & N. AFR	304	956	500	2,342	1,848
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	138	153	283	540	558
BERMUDA & CARIBE	8	1	6	11	35
OTHER	119	2,667	342	4,444	4,094
PECANS,SHLD...(OCT)	60	99	157	252	964
CANADA	14	46	81	96	626
EC-TWELVE	39	36	51	135	244
UNITED KINGDOM	13	20	18	35	81
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	26	.	26	18	62
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	8	47
NETHERLANDS	.	16	.	74	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE	6	.	22	.	37
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	0	10	0	14	32
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	.	1	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	5	2	5	22
BERMUDA & CARIBB	1	0	1	0	1
WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	1,638	1,045	5,401	3,812	8,876
CANADA	106	89	497	525	851
EC-TWELVE	992	453	3,324	1,828	4,099
SPAIN	426	149	1,554	333	1,730
GERMANY, FED. REP	154	41	750	834	1,089
ITALY	131	36	670	119	850
OTHER WEST EUROPE	34	64	127	317	281
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	431	376	1,177	819	3,082
JAPAN	342	122	697	226	1,770
AUSTRALIA	66	142	331	354	875
CHINA (TAIWAN)	20	33	105	156	327
MID. EAST & N. AFR	36	47	126	285	352
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	25	16	111	37	145
BERMUDA & CARIBB	13	0	30	2	55
OTHER	1	.	9	0	11
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	45	41	103	95	431
CANADA	5	6	15	6	18
EC-TWELVE	.	.	7	.	82
FRANCE	.	.	7	.	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	.	0	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	15	25	31	70
JAPAN	.	12	.	22	22
HONG KONG	4	.	4	5	20
AUSTRALIA	1	.	13	.	17
SINGAPORE	7	.	7	.	8
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	27	20	55	58	232
MEXICO	26	19	54	55	223
BERMUDA & CARIBB	.	.	.	.	0
OTHER	.	.	.	.	26
ALMONDS,PREP..(JUL)	3,369	4,077	15,366	15,906	26,256
CANADA	152	209	744	665	1,349
EC-TWELVE	1,240	2,070	8,283	10,287	12,968
GERMANY, FED. REP	427	1,029	3,595	5,325	4,821
UNITED KINGDOM	265	443	1,531	1,108	3,394
FRANCE	277	426	1,851	1,932	3,292
OTHER WEST EUROPE	560	173	2,058	1,232	2,527
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,233	1,494	3,886	2,717	8,610
JAPAN	1,145	1,235	3,383	2,020	7,460
MID. EAST & N. AFR	161	110	336	863	705
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	18	12	33	84	45
BERMUDA & CARIBB	4	8	8	17	11
OTHER	1	1	19	42	41
HOPS					
HOPS.....(SEP)	25	884	169	1,176	1,806
CANADA	5	8	13	9	268
EC-TWELVE	.	77	.	77	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	18	2	47	354
JAPAN	2	.	2	28	307
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	10	778	123	1,033	1,085
BRAZIL	10	778	121	1,033	550
COLOMBIA	.	.	.	.	215
ARGENTINA	.	.	.	.	140
MEXICO	.	.	.	.	136
BERMUDA & CARIBB	.	4	23	10	39
OTHER	9	.	9	.	49
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	280	273	603	597	2,200
CANADA	.	4	3	8	63
EC-TWELVE	29	73	43	80	254
NETHERLANDS	0	30	9	30	113
GERMANY, FED. REP	27	18	32	23	82
UNITED KINGDOM	.	6	.	8	30
IRELAND	.	20	.	20	27
OTHER WEST EUROPE	0	.	0	0	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	16	2	24	130
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	249	167	540	450	1,550
MEXICO	221	142	453	345	698
BRAZIL	20	18	67	39	317
BERMUDA & CARIBB	.	2	1	10	27
OTHER	2	12	15	25	161
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	593	1,146	6,132	10,177	6,779
CANADA	219	326	2,310	3,019	2,496
EC-TWELVE	132	323	1,375	2,821	1,576
UNITED KINGDOM	94	195	873	1,785	962
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	12	70	209	326	229
OTHER WEST EUROPE	19	26	149	647	166
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	114	361	1,176	2,628	1,316
JAPAN	91	201	916	1,710	1,012
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	4	11	4
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	17	37	182	268	214
BERMUDA & CARIBB	89	67	915	746	985
BAHAMAS	20	6	202	147	225
NETHL. ANTILLES	14	10	198	157	209
LW & WW ISLANDS	15	20	186	138	191
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	.	0	110	18	110
OTHER	2	6	22	37	22

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COMMODITY / REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	26	27	26	27	473
CANADA.....	1	1	1	1	67
EC-TWELVE.....	21	12	21	12	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	21	7	21	7	118
FRANCE.....	.	2	.	2	81
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	.	1	13
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	12	3	12	127
JAPAN.....	2	11	2	11	98
HONG KONG.....	.	.	.	.	18
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	1	1	1	32
BERMUDA & CARIBE..	.	.	.	.	0
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	111	228	111	228	1,379
CANADA.....	1	13	1	13	50
EC-TWELVE.....	24	33	24	33	420
GERMANY, FED. REP	8	26	8	26	184
NETHERLANDS.....	5	4	5	4	90
UNITED KINGDOM...	2	0	2	0	49
FRANCE.....	6	.	6	.	46
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	1	0	1	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	37	96	37	96	493
JAPAN.....	12	40	12	40	313
HONG KONG.....	20	9	20	9	105
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	37	82	37	82	291
MEXICO.....	13	68	13	68	263
BERMUDA & CARIBE..	.	.	.	.	2
OTHER.....	12	3	12	3	31
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	123	133	123	133	1,194
CANADA.....	1	5	1	5	46
EC-TWELVE.....	36	65	36	65	522
UNITED KINGDOM...	13	25	13	25	223
GERMANY, FED. REP	8	13	8	13	112
FRANCE.....	7	18	7	18	62
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	8	0	8	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	70	50	70	50	400
JAPAN.....	48	36	48	36	241
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	5	8	5	8	84
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	1	.	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	10	4	10	4	146
MEXICO.....	5	0	5	0	59
VENEZUELA.....	2	1	2	1	23
BRAZIL.....	3	0	3	0	21
BERMUDA & CARIBE..	0	.	0	.	3
OTHER.....	4	1	4	1	33
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	17	31	17	31	348
CANADA.....	1	0	1	0	19
EC-TWELVE.....	7	11	7	11	180
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	7	1	7	62
FRANCE.....	0	.	0	.	47
ITALY.....	.	.	.	.	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	11	5	11	69
JAPAN.....	1	10	1	10	39
HONG KONG.....	3	.	3	.	15
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	0	0	0	0	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	.	0	.	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	9	4	9	53
MEXICO.....	3	3	3	3	40
BRAZIL.....	2	6	2	6	5
OTHER.....	0	.	0	.	21

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES.....(JUL)	9,117	5,318	34,825	29,978	139,253
CHILE.....	.	.	610	316	43,315
CANADA.....	4,950	5,301	15,215	18,179	38,929
NEW ZEALAND....	.	0	6,830	5,583	35,599
REP SOUTH AFRIC	10	.	7,280	.	7,280
FRANCE.....	4,149	.	4,145	31	7,239
BANANAS.....(JAN)	266,398	267,273	2,730,631	2,724,736	2,978,394
ECUADOR.....	64,306	59,948	688,534	668,877	744,118
COSTA RICA.....	49,262	41,601	527,354	515,377	565,699
COLOMBIA.....	43,385	48,039	470,034	447,472	521,090
HONDURAS.....	43,676	48,062	466,455	539,773	516,453
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	7	8	7,666	11,724	7,761
CANADA.....	5	1	7,217	11,330	7,217
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	964	909	5,249	13,820	5,892
MEXICO.....	674	376	4,487	12,714	4,889
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	.	582	94	621	1,818
BAHAMAS.....	.	582	.	621	1,470
LEMONS.....(AUG)	897	62	4,943	2,387	9,749
BAHAMAS.....	897	.	3,743	382	4,605
SPAIN.....	.	42	164	601	3,466
CHILE.....	.	20	1,035	1,404	1,535
LIMES.....(APR)	1,509	2,885	17,430	21,976	27,498
MEXICO.....	1,340	2,848	15,027	20,894	24,201
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	3,983	5,765	3,983	5,765	14,256
MEXICO.....	2,454	4,585	2,454	4,585	8,191
SPAIN.....	946	.	946	.	4,562
ORANGES.....(NOV)	742	4,239	742	4,239	20,148
MEXICO.....	573	625	573	625	10,403
ISRAEL.....	2	.	2	.	3,758
DOMINICAN REPUB	89	65	89	65	2,195
SPAIN.....	.	3,540	.	3,540	2,038
GRAPES.....(JUN)	23	35	29,488	35,305	238,540
CHILE.....	.	25	2,833	231	210,579
MANGOES.....(JAN)	284	63	44,030	51,993	44,744
MEXICO.....	36	.	36,606	42,614	36,685
HAITI.....	225	63	6,980	8,780	7,402
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	1,050	3,742	52,557	47,623	132,952
MEXICO.....	774	1,646	48,793	43,928	103,743
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	2,271	3,239	15,199	15,956	71,261
MEXICO.....	1,238	897	11,126	11,461	33,425
GUATEMALA.....	761	1,924	2,218	2,748	9,774
WATERMELONS.(APR)	513	1,252	61,234	94,971	105,411
MEXICO.....	361	1,063	56,581	93,985	95,872
PEARS.....(JUL)	270	852	4,301	4,458	31,707
CHILE.....	.	.	.	.	14,797
ARGENTINA.....	.	.	95	107	6,336
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	544	.	5,613
JAPAN.....	126	547	3,260	3,814	3,269
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	5,217	6,881	69,066	74,041	77,229
COSTA RICA.....	3,026	2,052	29,345	31,457	33,226
HONDURAS.....	472	3,760	23,762	29,018	25,841
DOMINICAN REPUB	1,026	1,002	10,725	9,890	12,236
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	8	15	34	124	17,530
NEW ZEALAND....	8	15	34	124	17,128
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	1,019	205	2,933	2,166	4,803
SPAIN.....	757	39	2,039	743	3,285
GREECE.....	139	.	486	68	616
MANDARINS...(JAN)	2,941	2,259	40,538	46,872	44,289
SPAIN.....	716	1,057	18,972	26,437	20,644
JAPAN.....	1,641	531	11,784	4,852	13,179
KOREA, REPUBLIC	355	71	5,467	8,573	6,049
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	7,299	6,891	7,299	6,891	78,674
SPAIN.....	6,635	6,530	6,635	6,530	69,419
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	198	227	198	227	5,153
SPAIN.....	4	125	4	125	2,934
GREECE.....	194	94	194	94	2,025
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	525	481	525	481	8,253
SPAIN.....	354	392	354	392	4,520
MEXICO.....	58	.	58	.	2,399
GREECE.....	56	71	56	71	911
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	56	8	56	8	769
GREECE.....	39	5	39	5	515
SPAIN.....	17	.	17	.	175
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	165	462	165	462	3,615
SPAIN.....	141	405	141	405	3,176
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	6,164	5,645	6,164	5,645	59,075
SPAIN.....	6,058	5,555	6,058	5,555	58,023
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	192	68	192	68	1,809
GREECE.....	75	.	75	.	959
SPAIN.....	61	54	61	54	591
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,397	2,153	7,104	8,147	17,306
GREECE.....	1,299	1,478	2,576	2,815	8,147
CHILE.....	9	36	1,562	1,424	4,386
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	1,754	.	1,754
PEARS.....(JUN)	63	4	1,782	395	2,478
SPAIN.....	26	.	648	172	772
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	497	.	497
AUSTRALIA.....	15	.	210	45	484
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	16,078	14,841	240,713	227,677	253,442
PHILIPPINES....	8,903	5,561	103,460	96,825	108,369
THAILAND.....	4,380	6,110	103,786	97,896	108,016
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,100	943	7,595	6,966	15,127
MEXICO.....	867	868	4,526	6,009	9,631
AUSTRALIA.....	15	.	795	71	1,827

U.S. IMPORTS

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	1,276	249	2,681	1,552	8,360
TURKEY.....	1,258	223	2,280	1,276	7,092
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	31	25	50	59	975
IRAN.....	.	.	.	.	731
CHINA (MAINLAND	17	10	28	13	150
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	10	279	48	439	2,026
IRAN.....	.	243	.	243	719
TUNISIA.....	.	.	.	.	531
PAKISTAN.....	.	9	.	9	441
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	1,086	949	1,922	2,155	2,649
GREECE.....	913	661	1,618	1,649	2,214
TURKEY.....	127	253	237	345	333
RAISINS/SULT(ALC)	1,527	999	3,323	4,753	5,584
MEXICO.....	1,343	863	3,102	4,482	5,140
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	96	815	96	1,228	2,418
SPAIN.....	96	539	96	539	1,173
TURKEY.....	.	276	.	690	754
GREECE.....	.	.	.	.	454
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	2,442	1,921	12,816	12,801	34,593
GERMANY, FED. R	682	185	2,916	1,711	8,416
AUSTRIA.....	425	263	1,425	1,415	5,430
ARGENTINA.....	277	476	2,142	5,623	5,307
BELGIUM LUXEMBC	305	18	1,861	499	3,707
HUNGARY.....	73	223	123	429	1,911
FCOJ.....(DEC)	33,873	46,403	392,148	399,288	392,148
BRAZIL.....	32,197	44,903	359,364	362,600	359,364
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	3,440	2,049	27,265	18,572	29,482
BRAZIL.....	1,476	387	11,902	5,832	13,048
ARGENTINA.....	1,532	1,441	9,747	9,502	10,101
PINEAP. N CC(JAN)	3,194	1,852	27,740	24,766	28,388
PHILIPPINES....	3,056	1,836	27,030	24,129	27,482
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	4,057	2,488	51,708	43,789	55,578
PHILIPPINES....	2,239	783	21,188	19,544	23,418
THAILAND.....	1,201	410	16,227	15,949	20,318
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	482	727	4,316	6,861	4,616
CANADA.....	482	727	4,235	6,357	4,527
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	700	113	5,901	2,624	6,506
YUGOSLAVIA.....	326	112	2,796	948	3,077
HUNGARY.....	213	.	404	89	686
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	673	927	679
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	856	583	22,007	35,926	22,007
MEXICO.....	445	450	16,468	30,260	16,468
POLAND.....	295	80	3,163	2,445	3,163
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	366	188	509	282	13,146
MEXICO.....	99	65	104	102	11,162
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	1,284	1,506	2,066	4,869	10,511
CANADA.....	1,260	1,490	2,024	4,852	9,130
NETHERLANDS....	.	.	.	.	1,172
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	10,307	9,635	19,918	18,099	42,776
CANADA.....	9,909	8,452	19,319	15,963	36,986
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	97	202	851	720	6,447
MEXICO.....	.	113	.	142	3,450
CANADA.....	78	57	799	531	2,453
CELERY.....(OCT)	185	408	652	1,645	11,360
MEXICO.....	60	155	60	189	4,276
CANADA.....	28	65	424	973	3,800
GUATEMALA.....	96	188	150	478	3,161
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	11,953	21,440	12,824	24,179	190,983
MEXICO.....	11,845	21,334	12,592	23,942	183,098
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	412	998	418	1,132	13,098
MEXICO.....	408	929	408	1,052	12,955
GARLIC.....(OCT)	403	265	727	552	17,945
MEXICO.....	.	18	37	155	12,012
ARGENTINA.....	.	.	.	.	2,306
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	52	221	66	310	6,504
MEXICO.....	19	88	19	88	4,081
CANADA.....	18	67	32	137	2,265
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	238	197	704	1,706	24,094
MEXICO.....	122	166	372	1,592	21,864
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	5,905	9,062	7,436	14,097	159,900
MEXICO.....	4,979	6,743	6,049	9,382	136,123
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	4,335	3,525	6,519	8,545	112,781
MEXICO.....	3,097	2,359	4,345	6,248	101,371
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	285	382	285	551	27,505
CANADA.....	285	382	285	551	27,226
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	20,017	14,714	29,801	26,183	182,522
CANADA.....	20,014	14,668	29,768	26,130	181,891
SQUASH.....(OCT)	3,595	3,772	4,074	5,635	68,784
MEXICO.....	3,578	3,591	4,049	5,292	66,939
TOMATOES....(OCT)	31,699	17,900	56,081	32,937	441,327
MEXICO.....	31,399	17,610	55,431	32,420	430,982
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	1,317	1,083	2,023	1,984	13,442
MEXICO.....	386	115	944	510	11,407
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	1,041	868	2,635	2,517	9,462
SPAIN.....	1,041	868	2,622	2,484	9,378
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	4,020	2,766	19,182	14,793	50,665
PORTUGAL.....	1,040	779	7,159	2,574	11,955
MEXICO.....	136	203	731	3,793	11,336
ISRAEL.....	1,042	259	4,320	1,761	6,846
TURKEY.....	613	253	1,868	772	5,478
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	723	481	3,936	3,398	9,438
ISRAEL.....	333	199	2,117	1,131	4,175
ITALY.....	117	141	524	1,020	2,108
SPAIN.....	197	87	844	371	1,975
TOMATOES....(JUL)	6,781	9,316	31,652	33,275	77,593
ITALY.....	3,563	4,762	17,450	16,974	41,822
SPAIN.....	1,393	2,484	7,402	10,405	20,295
ISRAEL.....	1,310	1,259	3,379	3,623	8,369
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,799	843	17,920	18,384	19,238
SPAIN.....	1,770	800	17,758	18,150	19,052
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	236	115	1,502	2,238	1,819
CHINA (TAIWAN).	169	46	1,087	331	1,266
MEXICO.....	16	.	208	1,505	208
MUSHROOMS..(JUL)	6,666	2,678	28,744	23,429	81,559
CHINA (MAINLAND	2,821	1,388	9,351	10,259	29,981
CHINA (TAIWAN).	1,665	962	9,371	7,417	28,916
HONG KONG.....	1,695	156	7,068	3,908	14,505
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS.....(SEP)	567	631	1,887	1,684	10,417
CHINA (TAIWAN).	257	173	865	463	4,961
CANADA.....	306	454	1,015	1,178	4,633
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	4,182	.	11,016	.	15,091
MEXICO.....	3,038	.	7,699	.	10,672
GUATEMALA.....	1,050	.	3,074	.	4,070
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	2,188	3,274	5,183	8,737	21,307
MEXICO.....	2,079	3,126	4,633	8,211	19,936
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	409	451	4,918	4,213	8,663
EL SALVADOR....	343	125	1,948	2,128	3,487
DOMINICAN REPUB	.	.	2,205	1,043	2,692
GUATEMALA.....	66	322	713	1,012	2,387
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,013	2,809	6,671	15,042	33,145
CANADA.....	1,901	2,750	6,418	14,728	32,683
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	74	73	939	936	1,071
JAPAN.....	29	19	350	280	405
CHINA (TAIWAN).	10	4	200	137	209
KOREA, REPUBLIC	21	25	175	229	205
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,994	3,706	37,055	48,500	41,203
PHILIPPINES....	2,918	3,211	30,408	39,621	33,349
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	182	124	1,857	2,272	5,981
BRAZIL.....	142	81	1,811	1,996	5,857
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	48	106	189	286	890
MEXICO.....	38	36	143	91	476
HONG KONG.....	.	17	.	136	207
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	824	428	1,731	1,447	4,739
BRAZIL.....	704	90	1,234	551	3,176
PERU.....	104	27	398	261	952
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	4,608	4,466	19,528	14,838	47,203
INDIA.....	2,668	2,868	12,641	9,596	27,426
BRAZIL.....	969	1,138	4,875	3,594	13,559
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	7	97	100	357	1,774
TURKEY.....	.	47	48	234	1,257
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS.....(SEP)	52,392	.	409,249	.	6,243,556
GERMANY, FED. R	.	.	.	.	3,325,308
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	.	355,967	.	2,299,688
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	5,414	5,274	48,246	47,858	55,216
ITALY.....	3,995	3,526	19,636	19,251	22,275
FRANCE.....	2,849	2,649	14,643	14,496	16,454
SPAIN.....	2,298	2,780	11,813	11,927	14,142
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	30,952	25,176	294,051	229,725	317,354
ITALY.....	14,131	10,566	140,830	106,987	151,019
FRANCE.....	9,370	8,216	85,807	64,055	93,636
GERMANY, FED. R	3,191	2,522	33,671	24,923	35,594
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,501	2,143	17,707	16,632	19,759
ITALY.....	1,184	812	8,488	8,534	9,564
SPAIN.....	1,026	1,058	6,388	5,337	7,054
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.....(JAN)	16,984	21,667	199,564	248,494	216,548
COLOMBIA.....	13,713	17,141	158,498	191,795	172,428
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	49,156	.	563,254	345,404	640,666
COLOMBIA.....	47,714	.	542,189	330,511	615,862

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